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THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Successful Reconnoissance by Gen. Sheridan.

Early Still in Full Force on Our Front.

A Movement Toward the Potomac.

Attempt to Cross the River at Williamsport.

The Rebels Repulsed by Averill With Severe Loss.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

The following was received this evening, at 12 o'clock:

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Aug. 26.

EARLY attempted to cross the Potomac this morning, but was repulsed by AVERILL. The enemy are still in strong force at Charlestown. Slight skirmishing continues along our lines. It is believed that the movement on the river was a feint.

Gen. CROOK made another reconnoissance this morning from in front of his line on the left, capturing some sixty prisoners, including a Lieutenant-Colonel. Nothing new.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

A RECONNOISSANCE

in force was made yesterday, having for its object the discovery of the enemy's strength and actual position, in our immediate front. It resulted very satisfactorily, the fact being revealed that EARLY is still in force at Charlestown, and that none of his command have as yet left either in the direction of the Potomac or up the Valley.

THE FORCE

sent out consisted of the Ninth and Fourteenth Virginia and the Thirty-fourth and Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, of JOHNSON'S brigade, DUVAL'S division, together with a regiment of cavalry, under Col. LOWELL, and two squadrons of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania, commanded by Major MYERS, and two squadrons of the Second Massachusetts. This command was ordered to move out rapidly from our left and strike the right of the enemy's line of skirmishers, and, if feasible, make an effort to gain their rear. While thus engaged, another force, consisting of the Tenth, Eleventh and Fifteenth Virginia Infantry, of THORBURN'S division, was to be sent out to engage the enemy in our front, and, if possible, draw their attention to the real manœuvre. By these means it was hoped that the majority, if not the entire line of skirmishers, would be captured.

THE ATTACK.

Everything being ready, the movement was begun by Col. DUVAL moving his command obliquely to our left, and keeping concealed as much as was possible, in order to mislead the enemy as to his real strength or intentions. It was not long before he struck the enemy's line, having, however, gained a position some five hundred yards in their rear and flank, when they at length discovered him and immediately wheeled round and re-formed their line and opened a sharp fire upon his flank. Col. DUVAL, however, was on the alert, and cleverly enough changed front and faced toward the right. This was very successfully performed and the movement soon had the effect of compelling the enemy to retire. At this opportune moment the cavalry were ordered to charge, and they advanced in splendid order, and killed and wounded a good many, and took some eight or ten prisoners. In this charge, Maj. MYERS, commanding two squadrons of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, was wounded in the leg by a shell bursting near him. His wound is not considered severe.

THE ENEMY

had their skirmishers protected by a singular row of rifle-pits, hidden by square structures of rails, and christened by our boys "Rail Pens," each pen being intended for a picket post of five or ten men. These queer-looking affairs were ranged some six hundred yards in advance of our skirmishers. The reserve lay, as we afterward found, in the corn-fields in their rear, and when the enemy's line of skirmishers or pickets retired, they fell back upon this main body, and the whole united to resist our advance.

REINFORCEMENTS.

No sooner did the enemy find that a determined attack was in progress against his entire picket line, than he commenced reinforcing his lines, and large masses of troops could be seen moving up from Charlestown, in support of what they evidently imagined to be a general advance on our part. A battery of six pieces was soon brought up on a commanding hill, and commenced a severe enfilading fire on our advance; but no sooner did the rebel guns open than two of our best batteries were ordered up—ROSNEY'S battery, of the First Pennsylvania, and DUDONT'S battery, of the Fifth United States Artillery—and then a regular duel broke out, and lasted hotly for half an hour. Our guns silenced the enemy's pieces, and compelled the rebels to withdraw.

OUR FORCES

Now commenced falling back, having accomplished everything that was desired, except the capturing of the enemy's line of skirmishers. But enough of the enemy's strength and relative position was leaned by the engagement to determine the fact that EARLY is still in heavy force on our immediate front, the main body lying in the neighborhood of Charleston.

THE PRISONERS

captured by our advance say that RAMSEY'S and RODE'S Divisions of EARLY'S corps (late [illegible] are the only troops on picket duty along our lines, the remainder of the corps being at Charleston. Considerable discrepancy is observable in their statements regarding the presence of LONGSTREET. While some seem positive and stick to it that he is here, others not so well informed (?) assert that he is not here. I am of the opinion that these latter statements will eventually prove correct. It seems, however, tolerably clear that two divisions of his old corps have arrived, and are said to be under the command of Gen. RICKETT.

OUR LOSS

will not fall far short of fifty wounded and ten killed. The enemy's loss cannot be much less, although they had the advantage of having their men deployed as skirmishers. It was strictly ordered that no general engagment was to be brought on by the movements of the reconnoitering party. And they started out with instructions to avoid anything like a heavy battle. Shortly after our forces fell back upon the main line, the enemy once more assumed his former line, and skirmishing was kept up until after dark.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY WESTERN VA., IN THE FIELD, Thursday, Aug. 25—4 P. M.

EARLY IN MOTION.

The enemy have at last broke cover, and the army under EARLY seem once more on the move. In what direction they finally intend proceeding it will require time to discover; but the fact has just been ascertained that a large body of the enemy's forces broke camp at Charlestown at daylight this morning, and marched up the Martinsburgh and Charlestown pike, to Leestown, situated about midway between those two places.

ANOTHER RECONNOISSANCE

was made this morning, consisting wholly of cavalry, under command of Gen. TORBET, and the movement may fairly be considered as one of the most important as regards results that has taken place of late in this department. The rebel commander evidently is trying to borrow a leaf from Gen. SHERIDAN'S book of tactics, and is endeavoring to tempt him to come out of his present strong and entirely commanding position. He finds that our forces are too securely intrenched on a naturally strong line of country, one, too, near our own base of supplies, and one giving us the favorite interior line so much affected by the rebels during this and previous campaigns.

OUR CAVALRY

came up to and engaged their rear guard a mile or two beyond Kearneyville, and, after a dashing charge, captured a very considerable number of prisoners. We lost but a small number in killed and wounded, all of whom remain in our hands. Maj. SCHLICK, of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, was killed instantly by a rifle ball through the head. He was a gallant and meritorious officer—one that will be much regretted by all who knew him. Lieut. BLUNT, acting as Aid-de-Camp on Gen. MCINTOSH'S Staff, of the First Division of Gen. TORBET'S corps, was wounded slightly in the ear.

HEAVY FIRING

can be distinctly heard at this moment off toward Shepherdstown, and it is thought to be AVERILL endeavoring to prevent any crossing of the river in the vicinity of that place. It is very clear that at last something is now about to be done, and I should not wonder that next Sunday, like its predecessor, will see our forces and the enemy's in collision. The events of yesterday and to-day have put a perfectly different complexion upon the state of affairs in this department, and a complete revulsion has taken place in the official mind regarding the situation, for it is an actual fact that almost every one believed that EARLY was about (if he had not already done so,) to fall back up the Valley, and endeavor to reach Richmond in safety. At present the signs look toward a crossing of the river by both armies, but it is a mere matter of conjecture; for we never were more puzzled than now regarding the probabilities in this exceedingly complex campaign.

G. F. W.

Details of the Reconnoissance of Thursday.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 26.

The *American's* special has the following:

A reconnoissance was made early yesterday morning by a large force of cavalry under Gen. TORBET. A portion of our cavalry under Gen. WILSON, who were stationed at Halltown, moved out to Kearneysville, and there met by arrangement Gen. MERRITT'S division, which had been stationed near Shepherdstown. The two forces, combined under the command of Gen. TORBET, moved out in the direction of Leetown. The column had not proceeded more than a mile when they met the enemy's skirmish line, which was composed of infantry, belonging to Gen. EARLY'S corps.

Gen. TORBET dismounted a brigade of his command and sent them in to skirmish with the enemy's advance line of skirmishers, whilst another portion of his command was sent around by a circuitous route to strike them on the flank and rear. The effect of this move was to completely double up their skirmish line, and cause them to flee in wild confusion, whilst a portion of our men mounted and held in reserve, charged upon them with the sabre, killing, wounding and capturing quite a number. The charge was only desisted from when our men came upon the enemy's reserve—all the infantry drawn up in line, and presenting a front nearly two miles in length.

On examining the prisoners captured in the skirmish and charge, it was ascertained that the whole of EARLY'S old corps, now commanded by BRECKINRIDGE, had broken camp in the vicinity of Charlestown at daylight that morning, and marched in the direction of Leetown. This was the force which now confronted Gen. TORBET, and having ascertained these facts, he commenced withdrawing his command.

In the meantime the enemy had thrown a force around on the Shepherdstown road, which prevented Gen. CUSTER from retiring in the direction originally intended.

The column under Gen. WILSON had reached its destination in safety, at 4 o'clock P. M., and was about going into camp when a courier arrived with the information that CUSTER was cut off, and ordering him to make a demonstration on the enemy, and picket the road from Halltown to Duffield Station.

Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Shepherdstown, which continued until dark, and some fear was entertained that CUSTER might find the enemy too much for him; but those who knew him better, and were acquainted with his dashing qualities and fertility of resources as a cavalry leader, made up their minds he would cut his way out in some way or other, and time has proved they were correct; for, early this morning, his courier arrived with dispatches informing Gen. SHERIDAN of his arrival at a point of safety, and from whence he can watch the further movements of the enemy.

Our losses have been comparatively small. They will not exceed 150 killed and wounded, all of whom were brought off the field.

Among the killed is Maj. SCHLICK, of the Twenty-second New-York, and the following Staff officers were slightly wounded: Lieut. BLUNT, Fifth New-York, serving on the Staff of Gen. MCINTOSH, shot through the ear; Lieut. CHESTER, U. S. A., Gen. TORBET'S Staff, wounded in the foot; and Capt. BAILEY, of the First New-York, also serving on the Staff of Gen. TORBET, had his left shoulder strap shot off, and his shoulder slightly grazed.

A charge was made at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Col. LOWELL, with a small detachment of cavalry on the enemy's skirmish line, to the left of Halltown, which resulted in the capture of some prisoners, from whom we received some important information, which leaves no doubt but that the enemy are in force and on the *qui vive*—prepared to take advantage of any weakness in our lines.

In the charge we lost Capt. IDRUHOCK, of the Second Massachusetts, killed, and some three or four were wounded.

Gen. DUFFIE reports there is no force of the enemy anywhere in Loudon County.

The fords from Williamsport to Point of Rocks are well guarded, and the enemy would find it a difficult operation should they attempt to cross into Maryland.

LATER.

The *American's* Harper's Ferry dispatch, received to-night, says:

"The enemy made an attempt to cross into Maryland, to-day, at Williamsport, with two regiments of cavalry and some infantry. After a spirited fight of some hours' duration, they were handsomely repulsed by Gen. AVERILL, with heavy loss.

A reconnoissance was made by Gen. CROOK, to-day, which resulted in the capture of six commissioned officers, among them one Lieutenant-Colonel and sixty-three privates.

The enemy still show a force on our front."

A Reconnoissance by Gen. Crook's Command.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 26.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

IN THE FIELD, Thursday, Aug. 25.

Yesterday a reconnoissance was made by a detachment from Gen. CROOK'S command, to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy in our front.

This force was instructed to move quickly on the right of the enemy's skirmish line, and if possible get in their rear, while another force moved out to attract their attention in front.

DUVAL moved his force to the front and advanced in two battalion lines, keeping his rear as much as possible under cover to prevent the enemy from ascertaing his strength or his probable intentions.

He had not proceeded far when he encountered the advance of the enemy's skirmish line, who were under cover of rail pens hastily thrown up, each affording shelter for five or six men.

As soon as the enemy's advanced line discovered the approach of our force they hastily retreated to a corn field in the rear, where a portion of their reserve was stationed, and who were immediately drawn up to resist our further advance.

Col. DUVAL continued to move forward, and got nearly 400 yards in their rear, when suddenly discovering him they wheeled into line and opened a heavy fire on his flank, compelling him to change front and face our lines on the right.

As soon as the enemy became convinced that we meditated an attack on his skirmish line, they brought reinforcements rapidly forward from the direction of Charlestown, and an artillery duel was commenced, which lasted for about twenty minutes, when the enemy's battery was withdrawn.

Our forces then fell back, having accomplished all that was intended with the exception of the capture of the enemy's entire skirmish line. We, however, took about 30 prisoners.

The prisoners captured state that RHODES' and RAMSEUR'S divisions are detailed for picket duty in our immediate front, and that the rest of the rebels under EARLY are at Charlestown.

The total loss in CROOK'S command will not exceed 43 wounded and six killed.

After we fell back yesterday the enemy resumed his old position, and picket firing was kept up until dark.

Fremont and the Presidency.

THE FAULT-FINDER IN REPLY TO A PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW HIS NAME.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

Several prominent Abolitionists, including ELIZUR WRIGHT and S. G. HOWE, have written to Gen. FREMONT, speaking of the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican ranks, and advising that the Baltimore and Cleveland nominees both withdraw their names as Presidential candidates, and that a new Convention be called to select a new candidate.

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. conclude their letter as follows:

"Permit us, Sir, to ask whether in case Mr. LINCOLN will withdraw, you will do so, and join your fellow-citizens in an attempt to place an administration in power on a basis broad as the patriotism of the country and its needs."

Gen. FREMONT, under date of Nahant, Aug. 25, replies at considerable length. He does not feel at liberty to withdraw his name without first consulting the patriotic party who nominated him; but suggests that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and Cleveland nominations, in order that the friends of both may coalesce and unite upon an early day for holding such a convention.

The following is extracted from Gen. FREMONT'S letter:

"Much has been said of late about peace, and you will, therefore, excuse me if I say here what I understand by it. For me peace signifies the integral establishment of the Union without Slavery, because Slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because the institution itself is condemned by the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. These are to me the essential conditions of peace."

Railroad Casualty, &c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 26.

The eastward-bound train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad was thrown from the track yesterday, near Lawrenceburgh, by the breaking of the flange of one of the driving-wheels of the locomotive. The engineer was instantly killed and one man fatally injured. Three others received severe injuries. Gov. MORTON and JOSEPH MCDONALD, his political opponent, were on board the train, but escaped uninjured.

Three men, names unknown, in returning from Green township yesterday, were thrown from a buggy. One was killed, and the other two badly bruised.

One of Mosby's Guerrillas Hanged.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

Sometime ago a man named CHARLES FENTON BEAVERS, who had belonged to MOSBY'S Guerrillas, took the oath of allegiance, but this he violated, and was again captured as a guerrilla. Having been convicted of the crime, he was to-day hanged on the Old Capitol prison premises.

Nine Guerrillas Shot.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 25.

Nine guerrillas and rebel spies were shot by the military authorities at Paducah yesterday and the day before.

Large Robbery.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

Seventeen thousand dollars in "5-20s," United States Bonds, were stolen yesterday from the banking house of BREWSTER, SWEET & Co., in State-street.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Seven Miles of the Weldon Railroad Held by Our Forces.

CONTRACTION OF THE REBEL LINES

The Enemy Make a Sortie on Thursday and Are Repulsed.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 24—Evening.

Everything is quiet here to-day, excepting the usual cannonading on the right, in front of the Eighteenth Corps, which was commenced at 6 o'clock this evening and continued for four hours.

On the left the line has been extended about six or seven miles, and we now hold the line of the Weldon Railrood securely, to Ream's Station, a distance of about seven miles.

No rebels are to be seen on our left front, and their line has evidently been contracted in this direction.

The losses in the Fifth Corps in the battles of Friday and Sunday are now computed at about five thousand.

On Sunday this corps is reported to have fought splendidly.

Attack on Butler's Right Wing Repulsed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

Our special correspondent at City Point transmits the following: About 4 o'clock Thursday morning, the enemy in front of Gen. BUTLER'S right wing made a sortie and were repulsed. We took about sixty prisoners, including two officers. The attack was probably intended to feel our strength, the fact having doubtless become known that there were changes taking place yesterday in the disposition of our troops. On our side the casualties were twenty. Elsewhere in this army all is quiet.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 25.

Arrivals from City Point to-day represent the army quiet and position unchanged.

DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of the deaths in the Hampton Hospital since the last report:

A W Davis, 2d Me.
T Burr, 14th N. H.
Jno Morgan, 47th N Y.
Chas H Miller, 9th N J.
I B Lock, 8th U S Colored.
James Elson, 89th N Y.
D Clancy, 169th N Y.
A L Marshall, 4th Mass.
N A Smith, 29th U S Col.
Fred Munsen, 7th U S Col.
L Pack, 11th Penn Cav.
Henry Mercer, civilian.
D Lanfer, 132d Ohio.
A Bodine, 1st Md Cav.
Chas L Parker, 115th N Y.
Alonzo Chase, 4th N H.
R W Baldwin, 134th Ohio.
J D Pill, 85th Penn.
Jno Smitn, 7th Conn.
J T Drummond, 27th S C.
J German, 153d N Y.
F G Kerskrick, 1st Md Cav.
S B Herman, 10th N Y Art.
John Smith, 162d N Y.
J Shoenfelt, 76th Penn.
W B Fisk, 16th N Y Art.
Geo Hopkins, 96th N Y.
J Hartwick, 37th N J.
J W Bloodough, 16th N Y Artillery.

DEATHS IN THE CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL.

Lieut Ira Peeler, 142 Ohio.
Lieut W H Stall, 6th Conn.
Lieut W A Campbell, 9th Maine.
Lieut J D Lemon, 39th Ill.
Lieut L L Marsh, 97th Penn
Lieut S N Lamphry, 3d N H
Lieut A F Sharp, 10th Conn
Lieut Wm Thorne, 24th Massachusetts.
Sergt Geo N Wheeler, 10th New-Hampshire.

The Rebel Defeat on Sunday.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 23.

PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864.

About 9 o'clock this morning, our forces again attacked the enemy lodged on the Weldon Railroad, in front and on flank. The column assaulting in front pushed the enemy back half a mile, carried two lines of earthworks, and captured 300 prisoners. The force assaulting in flank captured the enemy's line of skirmishers and reached his heavy breastworks, when, owing to his heavy force, the great strength of his works, and the unaccountable giving away at an important moment of one of our brigades, we were repulsed with considerable loss and compelled to retire.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN C. SAUNDERS, of Alabama, was killed at the head of his brigade, in the charge.

Gen. LAMAR, of Florida, was mortally wounded.

Gens. BARTON, FINNEGAN and ANDERSON, of Alabama, were not killed as first reported, but are wounded.

Fighting closed at eleven o'clock, but skirmishing and sharpshooting have been kept up all day.

The enemy have their Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps holding the railroad, with fortifications of the strongest character. They made a heavy demonstration on our left on Pond road this morning, with infantry and artillery, but accomplished nothing.

Editorially the *Enquirer* says: "That GRANT'S plans on the Danville road are now revealed, and all the energy and gallantry of the army under LEE and BEAUREGARD will not be too much to beat back this bold movement to the south of Petersburgh.

The enemy's centre rests on the railroad about three miles from the city, and his left stretches westward to the Vaughan road.

Around this position works of great strength have sprung up like magic, mounting heavy guns and guarding every approach.

Behind these works lies the main body of GRANT'S army, not less than 30,000 men.

We have met with a repulse costing us many brave men, but the affair is not over."

The Petersburgh and Lynchburgh road, according to Petersburgh papers of the 22d, is also considered in danger. "That avenue gone, Richmond is really besieged," says the Richmond *Sentinel* of the same date.

The Condition of the Crops.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

The bi-monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, for the months of June and July, will be issued this week. The tables in it, showing the condition of the crops, are expressed in tenths, ten being the standard, and one-tenth above it is stated 11, and one-tenth below it 9. The final returns of the crops in October will also show the estimated number of bushels, &c.

For the purpose of presenting a general view of the condition of the crops in June and July, the following general statement is all that is necessary at this time:

WHEAT.—Of the most important wheat-growing States Ohio gives the lowest return. It is four-tenths, or forty per cent below the crop of 1863 in Winter wheat, but in Spring wheat is a one-half tenth, or five per cent above the same crop of last year. Illinois is one-tenth below in Winter wheat, but two and one-half tenths above in Spring wheat. Michigan is one-tenth above both in Winter and Spring wheat. Wisconsin is one-tenth below in Winter wheat, and four and one-half tenths below in Spring wheat, the latter occasioned chiefly by the destruction caused by the chintz bug. Iowa is one-tenth below in Winter wheat, and one and one-half tenths below in Spring wheat. Indiana is an average. Maryland is two-tenths below. Pennsylvania is two and two-third tenths below, and New-York one-tenth below in Winter wheat, and three-tenths below in Spring wheat. As the grain is large and the heads well filled, it is believed the threshing will reduce these losses.

BARLEY.—The largest barley-producing States are New-York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin. Of these, New-York is much the largest, and its crop is returned at two and four-fifth tenths below that of last year. In Pennsylvania it is one-tenth above; in Ohio, one-half tenth below; in Illinois, one-tenth below, and in Maine and Wisconsin, three-tenths below.

OATS.—The largest growers of this crop are New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Indiana. New-York is three-tenths below an average crop; Pennsylvania is an average; Ohio is one-half tenth above; Illinois is one and one-quarter tenths above; Wisconsin, two-tenths below; Iowa, two-tenths above; Michigan, three-tenths below, and Indiana, two-thirds of a tenth below.

CORN.—The returns are for June and July, consequently they do not embrace any reports of the benefits received from the rains which have fallen in August.

The department has issued circulars, to be returned on the 1st day of September, which will show the benefits, and the information received will be laid before the country through the Associated Press.

The returns show the condition of the corn crop in the principal corn-growing States, as follows: Illinois is an average; Ohio, one and ½-tenths below it; Indiana, three and one-third-tenths below; Kentucky, three-tenths below; Missouri, one and one-third-tenths below; Iowa, two-tenths below; New-York, two-tenths below, and Pennsylvania two and one-half-tenths below.

TOBACCO.—The tables show a considerable decrease in the amount planted. In Kentucky, it is four-tenths below the amount planted last year; in Maryland, two-tenths below; in Missouri, three-tenths below; in Ohio, one and one-third tenths below; in Illinois, two-thirds of a tenth below; in Indiana, three and three-quarter tenths below; in New-York, three-tenths above, and in Connecticut, one and one-half tenths above. This decrease is attributable to want of labor, the unfavorable weather for setting out the plants, and the apprehension of an internal tax upon the leaf, of which there is not the remotest probability.

FLAX—The amount sown of this crop shows a large increase over that of the last year—about two-tenths more.

BEANS.—The same may be said of this crop.

SORGHUM.—The present crop will exceed the amount planted in 1863.

COTTON.—But a small amount planted.

POTATOES.—Besides the Eastern States, the chief potatoe-growing States are New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. In the former the amount planted is an average, except in Connecticut, where it is three-tenths above. In New-York it is one-tenth above, in Pennsylvania and Illinois one and-a-half-tenths above, in Iowa one-tenth above, and in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota wo-tenths above.

HAY.—This crop is harvested in good condition. In New-York it is two-tenths below last year's crop, in Pennsylvania it is an average, in Illinois, Ohio and Maine one-half-tenth below last year's crop, in Massachusetts two-tenths below, in Wisconsin three-tenths below, in Iowa three-and-a-quarter-tenths above, and in Indiana one-half-tenth above.

Pastures have been cut short nearly everywhere by drouth, and butter and cheese have, in consequence, fallen considerably below the amounts made last year.

The Indiana Conspiracy.

GOV. MORTON'S OPINION OF THE DEVELOPEMENT

Gov. MORTON made an address in Indianopolis, Aug. 22, in which he discussed at length the recent developement regarding the alleged conspiracy and the finding of arms, ammunition, &c. He says:

For eighteen months past, the people of Indiana have been told repeatedly that immense quantities of arms and ammunition have been coming into the State for the avowed purpose of resisting the State and Federal authority. This has been well known to me during that time, and likewise to the authorities of the United States; but because until now the people have not happened to see with their own eyes the visible evidence of the truth of these things, it has not heretofore made a very deep impression upon their minds. There has been all the while one party to deny the truth of the assertion that this wholesale impostation of arms was going on, and pronounced it all an Abolition falsehood, a mere Government lie. But now, the people have seen for themselves, and no wonder that they begin to realize their great danger.

Let me tell you, notwithstanding, that you have not seen it all. The arms and ammunition that were seized in this city on Saturday, are but a drop in the bucket compared to the immense quantity that has been imported into the State in a similar manner during the last twelve or eighteen months. The seizure amounts to this: Some four or five hundred revolvers and one hundred and thirty-five thousand rounds of ammunition; that is to say, one hundred and thirty-five rounds for a regiment of one thousand men. Evidently this large amount of ammunition was not intended simply for the use of the four or five hundred revolvers. The revolvers seized are but a part of a lot of thirty thousand yet to come, and the large amount of ammunition captured is but a portion of a lot of forty-two boxes, containing altogether about two hundred and ten thousand rounds.

Then after a protracted discussion of the perilous condition of affairs, he said further:

Some publications have been made to-day of a portion of the correspondence of these men—their secret political correspondence. Look at some of these letters for a moment. As an example, take one written by the present Auditor of State, and a candidate before the people for reëlection to that high and important position. This letter was written three years ago, not long after the beginning of the war, and before the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN'S Anti-Slavery war policy, which these men now assert to be the great source of discomfort and dissatisfaction to them; and what does it say to his friend Mr. VOORHEES? "Our salvation is in the success of the Southern arms. If they are crushed down, then woe betide us! What think you, my fellow-citizens, of that, coming the Auditor of your own State? How do you like his assertion that his salvation and that of his political friends depends upon the success of the rebel arms? If these were his sentiments three years ago, and if he entertains the same sentiments now, as it sufficiently evident from the fact that he is one of the prominent member of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, would it not be reasonable to infer that from that time to the present he has been assiduously using all his efforts to avert the terrible calamity of having the rebel arms crushed? And let me say to you that the sentiments of Mr. RISTINE are the sentiments of the men with whom he has associated himself in a political capacity.

My fellow-citizens, it is time for us to consider where we are standing, and it is time for us to act. I do not mean unauthorized or intemperate acts, but such action as shall legitimately secure us against the terrible fate with which we are threatened. How shall this be done? It cannot be done by standing idly by and attending to our business. If we do so, we shall have civil war right here in Indiana; and when it comes, all your wealth and prosperity will vanish in a day. If you would secure your homes, your wealth, your business, your prosperity from the torch and the robber, you must "take time by the forelock."

The question has been asked me this evening, what money it is that has been expended in the purchase of those arms and munitions of war, and where it came from? In answer to that question I must say that I do not know; but I will tell what I do know. Some men in Indiana who are wholly unable to provide a cow for their families have been sporting revolvers since these operations began. There is a large class of such persons. Where the money that bought the weapons which they carry came from I do not know; I only know that large sums of money have been and still are being provided somewhere by somebody to send arms and ammunition into the State of Indiana. We can at best only imagine where the sources of this fund is. I believe, however, and am as confident of the fact as I am of any other fact of which I have not positive and undubitable evidence, that this money with which these operations are and have been carried on in Indiana has been supplied by the rebellion, either directly from the Confederate authorities or by their authorized agents in New-York. For myself, I entertain no doubt upon that subject. It is utterly impossible that the large amount of money required for the purchase of these large quantities of arms and ammunition could have been raised in the ordinary way of contribution. I happened to know something of the difficulty of raising twenty, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars in that way. In the City of New-York there are hundreds and thousands of men who have been compelled to leave the rebel States, and who have both the means and the disposition to aid the rebellion in this way. In addition to these, there are also there a large number of resident capitalists who have sympathized with the rebellion from the very first. Their trade was in the South at the breaking out of the war; their financial interests have been in the South from the very first, and they have doubtless contributed liberally toward paying the expenses or organizing and equipping this treasonable organization in the North.

It is all one thing to Jeff. Davis whether we shall fall by means of a defeat at the coming elections or by the overthrow of the Union armies in the field. If we shall elect a candidate for the Presidency who is in favor of peace upon the terms of Jeff. Davis, who is in favor of withdrawing our armies from the field and recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, they will gain their object just as effectually as though they should have annihilated the last of the Union armies in the field. These men understand it. They know that their easiest, and safest, and surest, and indeed their only way to accomplish their internal purposes and secure the permanent disruption of the Union and their own independence, is to divide our people, and to get the Federal Government into the hands of men who will at once concede them the victory.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Lillian.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug 26.

The *Bulletin* says that on the 24th ult., the steamers *Gettysburgh*, *Keystone State* and *Massachusetts*, captured the blockade-runner *Lillian*, from Wilmington for Bermuda.

Murder in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

GEORGE THONIG, a St. John pilot, was murdered at the Globe Hotel, this afternoon, by a United States sailor named JOHN LONGWORTH.

Fernando Wood in Ohio.

A SPEECH AT DAYTON.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

DAYTON, O., Tuesday, Aug. 23—9 P. M.

FERNANDO WOOD had a large audience this evening. He said he was glad to have an opportunity, after his return from exile, to enjoy the society of one so capable of advising him as VALLANDIGHAM, or of one whose heart beat so deeply in union with his own, because he did not know how soon the hand of despotism would be laid on his head. [Cries of "No, never."] He then proceeded to review the Shay's Rebellion and the Whisky Rebellion, as settled by conciliation, not force. Speaking of the settlement of New-England by the Puritans, he said the Almighty had sent two curses on mankind—the fall of Adam, and the landing of the *Mayflower* at Plymouth Rock. The Puritans were characterized as rebels, guilty of terrible atrocities in their own land and in the New World, evidencing the same spirit which is shown in the present war. Passing on to the nature of our Government, he regarded it as a confederation which the States might secede from at will, and possessing no power of coercion. SHAY'S rebels, the Whisky Insurrection of Pennsylvania, and the Mormon rebels were none of them coerced; so Southern rebels should not be coerced but conciliated. LINCOLN and Congress had offered no kind words or even expressed sympathy with the American people since the war began; only subjugation, confiscation and emancipation. He had scorned STEPHENS' terms of peace and the terms he proposed to the President in 1862, by authority of the rebel Government; and now he rejects the ambassadors of peace unless they will consent to a violation of the Constitution. The Union cannot be restored under it. Our only hope of relief is a change of the President. The two candidates before the people are for war and emancipation. Next Monday we meet at Chicago to nominate a candidate. To that Convention you look for the nomination of a man of adverse principles. LINCOLN is for war, the Democracy are for peace. The issue is thus joined—war or peace. That is the question to be determined forever next November. There will be no disagreement at Chicago. The Democracy will postpone a settlement of their own difficulties until they have whipped the Republicans. The Democratic party will stop the war, and restore internal relations. It is the duty and policy of the Democratic party to join issue with LINCOLN, and present a peace candidate pledged to a peace administration; for if the South don't come back it will imply she never will come back. Her people cannot be conquered, no matter how wise your statesmen, how skillful your Generals. The thing LINCOLN has attempted cannot be done. No change of policy, no military strategy, no wise statesmanship, can give you success. The issue is joined, and God help the tyrant when the people are arrayed against him! He may seize single individuals here and there, but when the struggle is with the lion-hearted Democracy in battle array, God save the tyrant then!

I counsel no violence. I propose constitutional remedies. But if your right of voting is questioned; if the military subverts the civil power, when you are to be deprived of your liberties, then comes revolution, with a cause far holier than that of your fathers. Be cool, deliberate, unexcited; but when you do strike, strike home.

Turning to VALLANDIGHAM as the hero of the war, courageous and noble, fighting the battles of the people—so far they were to look to him as the deliverer of their liberties, and the probable deliverer of the Government from despotism, and its restoration to just principles and rights. This allusion to VALLANDIGHAM, as the probable Democratic candidate for President, called out loud cheering, to which VALLANDIGHAM briefly responded, pledging his hearers a speech after the Chicago Convention.

FERNANDO WOOD privately asserts that the Chicago candidate will be a peace man on a peace platform. To secure that end VALLANDIGHAM and his clique go to Chicago to-morrow. It is significant that VALLANDIGHAM ordered the adjournment of the Supreme Council of the Sons of Liberty to Aug. 26, when he can arrange for his own nomination or that of a member of the order.

Substitute Brokers.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

Many people in this city have no idea of the magnitude of the swindling operations practiced by substitute brokers to obtain a few hundred dollars. Some of the operations are perfectly scandalous. It is but a few days since a German, fresh from his native country, was pounced upon by two or three sharpers, and enlisted as a substitute. He was a very old man, and in order to get him through, he was taken to a barber shop, where his gray whiskers were shaved off and his hair dyed black. It is alleged that the broker only gave him $10, after promising him several hundred. The brokers are both under arrest, and the fact will doubtless be fully developed at the examination, which takes place on Saturday next at the Police Court. Another instance which occurred very recently is also worthy of notice.

A couple of substitute brokers, whose office is on the dock, near the foot of Woodward-avenue, pounced upon a rough-looking fellow the other day, telling him that they had been on the watch for him some time—that he was guilty as h—l, and he knew it. "But," said they, as they drew him into a groggery close by, "there is one way of getting out of the scrape, and that is to enlist; otherwise we will have to take you back to the State Prison, sure, as the evidence of your guilt is positive." The fellow was so dumbfounded that he could scarcely speak, and the brokers were not long in striking a bargain, by which he was to go as a substitute, and they were to give him a hundred dollars. He was duly mustered in, and the sharpers cleared $300 apiece on the transaction. The man is no doubt a fugitive from Canadian justice, and supposed the men who had him in charge were a couple of policemen.

On Monday an enrolled man from the country arrived in this city with a substitute, but being unable to get him examined, put up at a hotel on Grand River-street. His business in the city leaked out, and a gang of roughs, during the day, went to the hotel and attempted to take the substitute away by main force. Not succeeding in this, they endeavored to bribe him, which the man was honest enough to refuse, thus escaping being swindled, and in the end he got the full amount of money promised him, which he would not have got had he enlisted with the sharpers.

One broker even went so far as to keep an old soaker for nearly two weeks, until his nerves were in a good condition. He was dressed up neat and tidy, and a false tooth inserted in place of a front one that had previously been extracted. For $150 he was enlisted and the broker pocketed about $500 by the speculation. There are gangs stationed near the different railway depots and ferry docks, who pounce upon any man who has the appearance of being a stranger, and has not friends. These men—and a number are obtained every day are taken to some obscure boarding-house, when they are treated in the most hospitable manner, in expectation of the good time coming, and when that time arrives they are put in as a substitute, and in nine cases out of ten, get about one-third the money they are promised.

The above cases are bad enough, but there is another class of brokers that we desire more particularly to call attention to. These are extensively engaged in importing men from Canada, with the distinct understanding that they will be enabled to desert at the first favorable opportunity. We overheard a broker the other day state that he expected about forty men from different parts of Canada for substitutes. He said that he had recently enlisted one who stated that he would not enlist unless he could be helped to desert. The broker said he would aid him to get away.

"Well," said a bystander, "did you stick to your word?" "No," said the broker. "After I got the sub enlisted I didn't care a d—n whether he deserted or not." Thus it will be seen that the broker told a barefaced lie to the substitute. Such a man would just as soon enlist a known deserter as not. He knew that when he was putting the man in he would desert at the first opportunity, yet in the face of all this, he enlisted the man. One of the first questions asked by one-half of the candidates for substitutes is, "Will you help me desert?" And upon receiving an affirmative reply he decides to rob the Government.

A Deserter Hung.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 26.

W. H. HOWE, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was hung at Fort Mifflin at noon to-day, for desertion and killing an enrolling officer in Montgomery County a few months since. The execution was witnessed by a very large number of persons.

Politics in Steuben County.

CORNING, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 26.

The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the Union State Convention, from the Second Assembly District of this county, to-day: G. T. HARROWER, C. H. THOMPSON and E. M. JOHNSON.

Quota Filled.

AUBURN, Friday, Aug. 26.

The Second Ward of the City of Auburn has raised its full quota of volunteers under the last call for 500,000 men. Recruiting is going forward rapidly in the other wards.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Mississippi from New-Orleans.

AFFAIRS AT MOBILE.

A RECONNOISSANCE OF THE HARBOR.

The Steamship Nashville Sunk in the Channel.

A Congratulatory Order from Admiral Farragut.

The United States steam transport *Mississippi*, Capt. KENNEDY, arrived at this port, this morning, from New-Orleans 18th inst., and the Bar 19th. She brings a number of passengers, and 175 sick and wounded soldiers, consigned to the United States Assistant Quartermaster. Reports, on the 22d MICHAEL OWEN, Second Massachusetts Battery, died and was buried at sea; 24th, CARLOS COY, Eighth Vermont, died and was buried at sea; 25th, EDWARD SIMPSON, private, Co. F, Thirtieth Maine Regiment, died same day; GUSTAVUS N. CAREY, private, Co. K, Thirtieth Maine, died and was buried at sea. We also have advices from New-Orleans, via Cairo, to Aug. 18.

Admiral FARRAGUT made a reconnoissance on the 14th inst. to the obstructions near Mobile, and found the Confederate steamer *Nashville* sunk across the channel, making access to the City impossible until she is removed.

The rebel gunboat *Morgan* came down during the reconnoissance, and cannonaded our vessels from a safe distance.

There are still two iron-clad rams and several plated batteries near the city.

Our batteries will open on Fort Morgan in a few days.

Admiral FARRAGUT has issued a congratulatory order, returning thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the fleet, for their gallant conduct during the engagement on the 5th inst., and for the noble and implicit confidence placed in him as their leader.

Two hundred of the rebel prisoners taken at Fort Gaines have petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance.

Gen. CANBY has authorized Col. DWIGHT, our Commissioner of Exchange, to effect an immediate release of our prisoners, some 3,500 in number, now in Camp Ford, Texas.

The steamer *Rob Roy*, which was reported captured and destroyed by guerrillas, is reported safe, but aground below Monroe, Wachita River.

There was a fair inquiry in New-Orleans for cotton at $1 46½ for strictly good ordinary, and $1 55@$1 60 for low middling. Flour declined; choice is quoted at a decline of 25c.@50c. Small lots of Sugar were offered at 23c. for fair, 24c.@25½c. for fully fair, and 25c.@26c. for prime.

MOBILE.

A REPORT FROM THE NAVAL HEADQUARTERS.

U. S. NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 17, 1864.

Admiral FARRAGUT made a reconnoissance on the 14th inst., to the obstructions near Mobile, and found the *Nashville* sunk directly across the channel, making access to the city impossible until she is removed.

The gunboat *Morgan* came rushing down, as if she was going right into the Admiral's ship, and stopping behind the obstructions, commenced a cannonade at a safe distance, to save the honor of the city, and will in all probability boast that they have bearded the Federal fleet. There are still left, as was seen, two small iron-clad rams and several plated batteries near the city.

Our batteries will open on Fort Morgan in a few days.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 6, 1864.

The Admiral returns thanks to the officers and crews of the fleet for their gallant conduct during the fight of yesterday.

It has never been his good fortune to see men do their duty with more courage and cheerfulness; for, although they knew that the enemy was prepared with all devilish means for our destruction, and though they witnessed the almost instantaneous annihilation of our gallant companions in the *Tecumseh* by a torpedo, and the slaughter of their friends, messmates and gunmates on our decks, still there were no evidences of hesitation in following their Commander-in-Chief through the line of torpedoes and obstructions, of which we know nothing except from the exaggerations of the enemy, who had given out—"That we should all be blown up as certainly as we attempted to enter."

For this noble and implicit confidence in their leader, he heartily thanks them.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral,
Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

THE RAM TENNESSEE.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 19.

The subjoined full and interesting description of the great rebel ram *Tennessee*, recently captured by our navy in Mobile Bay, has been exclusively furnished the *Times* by a gentleman present at the time of the capture, and who has since been permitted, by the courtesy of Admiral FARRAGUT, to thoroughly examine the vessel:

"The importance of our recent naval victory at the entrance of the harbor of Mobile can hardly be appreciated without a more full and complete description of the formidable ram *Tennessee* than has yet appeared in any of our journals. We have been at some pains to procure a correct description of this dangerous war vessel, that our readers might the better understand the nature of the adversaries which our bluff old Admiral had to contend with, and at the same time experience a higher appreciation of the glorious victory which he has achieved.

The ram *Tennessee* has been some two years building at Mobile, under the immediate eye of the rebel Admiral BUCHANAN, assisted by the best shipwrights and engineers procurable inside the Confederacy. No expense or pains have been spared to render her armament the most complete of any war vessel afloat, and for the purpose of harbor defence she was, without doubt, the most dangerous to encounter and difficult to capture of any craft which has ever been put afloat.

Her length was about one hundred and eighty feet, and her hull, which was originally intended for a man-of-war, was put together as staunchly and strongly as it is practicable to build one.

Her iron armor consists of two and a half inch iron plates, in bars eight inches wide, which are crossed and bolted together so as to leave no seam. Inside this iron plating is twenty-four inches of solid oak, making about thirty inches of solid work on every part exposed to shot. Forward of and including her forward casemates, which embraces perhaps fifteen feet in length and takes in also her pilot-house, this thickness is increased to six inches of iron and thirty of wood backing.

It is a noticeable fact that this extraordinary strength of iron and wood enabled her to withstand all the steel shot from our rifled pieces, our 11-inch solid shot from our ships-of-war, and 15-inch shell from the monitors, not one of which penetrated her ribs of iron, while near fifty shots altogether struck her in the engagement. The nearest approach to penetration was from a 15-inch missile from the *Manhattan*, which made a deep indentation in her broadside, and by impaction stove through her two feet of oak backing, causing the splinters to fly promiscuously inside. Though under way when this struck her, she is said to have stopped as if a magic wand had touched her.

She was armed with four 6-inch Brooks rifled guns, of English make, on her broadsides, and two fore and aft, 7 and an 8-inch, of same pattern. These, by the completeness of their carriages, could be handled by a single gunner with the greatest ease.

Her ports were closed with shutters made of iron plates similar to her external plating. These were attached at the centre of one of their sides by a pivot, on which they revolved by means of a cog-wheel inside, and turned out of the way outside when her ports were opened. This was, in reality, a defective arrangement, and in the fight proved an element of weakness to her. Two of these shutters had their system of ratchets and cogs deranged during the action, and could not be afterward opened. A third (her after one) was shot away entirely—that is to say, the pivot on which it turned was shot off and the shutter fell to the deck, leaving that port open and exposed to our gunners. The precision with which our gunboats aimed can be appreciated by the fact that some ten shots struck her in the neighborhood of this port, and it was here that Admiral BUCHANAN was wounded.

One of our shells, striking in the edge of this casemate, splintered the woodwork badly, and the rebel Admiral was directing a gunner about clearing this so as to use the after gun, when a shot struck the casemate and exploded, literally tearing the gunner to atoms, and wounding Admiral BUCHANAN seriously in the thigh. He fell, covered with the blood and brains of the slaughtered gunner literally covering him. The *Hartford* had undertaken previously to run her down; the *Lackawanna* had followed suit, as had also the *Monongahela* and the *Ossipee*, but without making the least effect upon her solid walls of iron and wood. The *Hartford* had poured in a broadside, but her 11-inch shells had bounded off from her side like peas. The whole fleet had rained an internal hail of iron upon her, fore and aft, and on either hand. The *Manhattan* had sent the persuasion of her 15-inch shells to add to the din about her head; but she held out until her Admiral fell, and then, seeing that nothing more remained, she ran up the white flag and surrendered.

Capt. PIERRE GIRAUD, of the U. S. steamer *Tennessee*, who was at the time on the gunboat *Ossipee*, was requested by the Captain of the latter to go on board, and did so, and received the rebel Admiral's sword in behalf of Admiral FARRAGUT.

In form the *Tennessee* resembles the old *Merrimac*, is doubtless fashioned after that short-lived craft, and is, without doubt, much improved over her. Her sides are sloped like the *Merrimac*, while her top is flat, and is composed of a net work or grating of iron bars, two and a half by eight inches, placed so as to leave intersecting spaces about three inches broad, and affording a complete ventilation to her gun-room while in action.

Her rudder chains were a most serious element of weakness with her, being carried along her deck, and covered only with a plate of half-inch iron. They were, consequently, broken early in the engagement, and her rudder was subsequently managed by means of ropes and blocks, which had been attached prior to the action, evidently with a full appreciation on the part of Admiral BUCHANAN of this defect.

Some stress has been laid on the fact of her smoke-stack having been carried away early in the contest, and the impression has been given that this contributed to her surrender. Nothing could be more unwarranted by the facts in the case. This smoke-stack was set on, and shot away only to a level with the top of the gun room, and the only effect which could come from its loss would be to perhaps lessen the draught of her furnaces. She was armed with a formidable iron prow, which was intended to do some heavy ramming when other offensive devices failed her, and with this she steered for the *Hartford* at the beginning of the engagement. The superior sailing qualities of the *Hartford*, together with the eagle-eye of the bluff old Admiral, enabled him to out-manœuvre the *Tennessee*, and instead of receiving her running, the *Hartford* poured into her a broadside. "Give her one bell, give her two bells, give her eight bells," said the impetuous FARRAGUT, and they blazed away accordingly. The balls flew off her like hail from her iron-sides, but she was brought up standing by the concussion and afterward grew more circumspect in her movements.

Of her engines and machinery much has been said, but hardly justice done. The engines originally intended for her were found inadequate, and others of greater capacity substituted. She is not swift as it is, however, though they claim seven knots for her, which is doubtless quite all she is capable of making and perhaps less.

Some eighty muskets compose a part of her armament, and has complete appointments of every kind, which it is surprising where the rebels succeeded in obtaining.

Had this formidable craft remained under the guns of Morgan until dusk, and then with her wooden consorts come out to the attack, she might have sunk and destroyed half, if not our entire fleet inside the bay, as in the darkness and confusion which would have ensued our own gunboats would have proven as formidable and mischievous to each other as the rebel boats themselves.

It seems as if that Providence which brought us a monitor at the last hour to defeat the *Merrimac*, had given us the lion-hearted FARRAGUT, with the daring and the skill to defeat and capture a foe more formidable and more dangerous to the welfare of the nation than that formidable vessel at the time appointed.

God preserve our staunch old Admiral for other deeds of daring and victories to come, wherever and whenever there are foes to vanquish or impediments to overcome in the complete restoration of the national power.

MYSTERIOUS SILENCE OF FORT MORGAN.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

OFF FORT MORGAN, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Since the surrender of Fort Gaines and the destruction by the rebels of the gunboat *Gaines* under the guns of Fort Morgan, but little has *apparently* been done.

I say apparently, for a casual observer would suppose that we were idle for the present, but if I mistake not you will soon hear of the surrender of Fort Morgan and Mobile.

In the first place, the former boast of the rebel navy, the *invincible* ram *Tennessee*, has been repaired, and a new smoke-stack replaces the old one which was shot away. It was sent from New-Orleans.

This morning she steamed toward Fort Morgan, and fired the first shot since her capture.

As the fort did not reply, and the *Tennessee* only wishing to pay her respects to her former old friend, she waited a moment longer, as if saying "good morning," and joined the fleet.

There is something very strange in this mysterious and continued silence of the guns of Fort Morgan, as our vessels are allowed to cruise around in easy range, and even to approach, for the purpose of reconnoitering, to within about a mile, without drawing her fire.

Our land forces are approaching the fort and throwing up earthworks. It is said that they are already not more than 300 yards distant, yet not a gun has been fired in that direction that I know of.

One of the two following suppositions for this strange proceeding must be the reason for its silence: One is that the rebels are either very short of ammunition, or they do not wish to expose the position of their batteries.

There is now six feet of water on Dog River Bar. Our light-draught steamers can pass over with ease, and the monitors and *Tennessee* can be lightened over. N.

THE FORT TO BE OBSTINATELY DEFENDED.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 16.

We are enabled this morning to lay before our readers the following information:

The United States steamer *James Battle*, commanded by Capt. PHILIPS, arrived at 3 o'clock on Monday morning at Milneburgh, having left Fort Gaines on Sunday morning at half-past 10 o'clock. Everything was progressing favorably for our cause over there.

By the arrival of deserters from Fort Morgan, Admiral FARRAGUT is advised that the rebel General PAGE, in command there, is determined to make an obstinate defence of the fort, and will not surrender it until forced to do so.

The monitors and the ram *Tennessee* have been engaged alternately in shelling the fort at intervals, but had not succeeded in provoking a reply. Whenever they can see men apparently working, they throw a shell and scatter them, thus keeping up a continual annoyance.

We understand that Admiral FARRAGUT is confident that success will crown our arms, and that we will have all the forts, and Mobile too, in due time. We must have a little patience, and hope that the noble efforts of our navy and army in Mobile Bay may achieve all that the country can desire.

We understand the *James Battle* brought over twelve or fifteen deserters from Fort Morgan, most of whom have taken the oath, and have been released.

THE DEFENCES OF MOBILE.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 18.

Earthworks in three lines are said to extend completely around the city on the land side, with field-pieces in position. Several mud forts, with guns of larger calibre mounted upon them, are within the earthworks.

In the bay, immediately ahead of the city, are three or four gunboats, and several small iron-clad forts. These are intended to resist an advance of a fleet up the bay, or the occupation of the city by land forces.

As we learn from the report of the reconnoissance made to the obstructions near the city by the Admiral on the 14th inst., the *Nashville* lies "sunk directly across the channel, making access to the city impossible until she is removed."

The *Nashville*, it will be remembered by our readers, was being fitted out as an iron-clad ram at the same time as the *Tennessee*, but was found to be too unwieldy and unmanageable.

The *Nashville* drew too much water to be lighted over Dog River Bar, and the rebels sunk her in the channel for the purpose of more effectually obstructing it.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

GUERRILLAS ALONG THE RIVER.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 18.

The St. Louis and New-Orleans packet steamer *James White*, commanded by Capt. WHITE, arrived here early this morning from St. Louis, accomplishing the trip, amid serious obstructions from a low stage of water at the commencement, and from the attacks of guerrillas as the boat drew nearer to New-Orleans, in about ten days.

Above Helena the boat was fired upon at a wood landing, and her pickets, which had been posted, driven in. Fortunately no injury was done.

Below Napoleon she was fired upon again with the same results.

About fifteen miles below Baton Rouge another attack was made, the attacking party displaying a great deal of boldness, by riding as near to the boat as possible, upon the levee, and discharging their guns at the passengers and crew. This attack was the last one made, and resulted also without injury to the boat or passengers.

Navigation of the Mississippi, from St. Louis to White River, is now very difficult, on account of the low stage of the water.

REPORT OF THE IDA HANDY.

The steamer *Ida Handy* left St. Louis on the 2d inst. On the 3d she met the *Continental* at Liberty, and the *Belle Memphis* at Crawford's Bar. On the 4th she met the *City of Alton* at Burnbridge, and the *Graham* at Dogstooth. The *Ida Handy* arrived at Cairo on the 7th, having had to lighten over all the bars. On the 8th she met the *Gladiator* at Point Pleasant. Finding only 5¼ feet of water at Island No. 34, she had to lighten over. She left Memphis on the 11th, meeting with the *Empress* at Helena, and on the 12th, with the *Sultana*, below Columbia. Arriving at White River on the 11th, she was hailed by a gunboat and ordered to wait for convoy, there being a battery reported at Gaines' Landing. She left White River at 3 P. M. on the 12th, in company with the *Clara Dolson*, *M. L. Mepham*, and the gunboat *Neosho*, and they were also joined by two tin-clads. On reaching the place where the battery was reported to be stationed, the gunboats commenced shelling the woods, but did not receive any reply, and they passed without being molested.

MILITARY ORDERS.

GEN. HERRON COMMANDING AT BATON ROUGE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In obedience to Special Orders No. 209, Extract No. 5, dated Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La., Aug. 5, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this district and the troops operating therein.

The following officers are announced on the staff of the Major-General-Commanding, and will be respected accordingly:

Major Wm. Hyde Clark, Chief of Staff.
Capt. Wm. H. Clapp, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. N. M. Hubbard, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Chas. E. Stephens, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. L. B. Morey, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.
Capt. John L. Routt, Chief Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. E. E. Shelton, Chief Com. of Subsistence.
Surgeon L. F. Humeston, Surgeon-in-Chief.

F. J. HERRON, Major-General.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. CANBY.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, La.,
Aug. 15, 1864.

The notice from this office requesting information of all moneys paid by citizens for rent, bribery, black mail, &c., having elicited an apprehension that by so doing, the parties would render themselves liable to prosecution, &c., the Commanding-General directs me to guarantee to all thus giving important information an exemption from all military prosecution or persecution. By command of

Maj.-Gen. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division West Miss.
JAS. H. STOKES, Inspector.

The Fight in Mobile Bay.

The subjoined extract from a private letter describes the fight with the ram *Tennessee*, as witnessed from the flag-ship *Hartford*:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 7, 1864.

Although not yet in possession of the *City* of Rams and Torpedoes, it is only a question of time, as they will soon see it is useless to resist such a fleet as now displays the Stars and Stripes in their harbor.

Early on Friday morning (5th) the whole fleet got under way, and in a short time, despite the thundering reception, which we met with a shout they must have heard in the city, we passed Fort Morgan, the *Hartford* taking the lead. The water battery also caused a good deal of trouble, but we gave them a few shells, which drove the rebs from their guns, when they made a grand skedaddle. (As one of their men said afterward, after being taken prisoner, "All hell could not stand that fire.") We then made for their fleet, which had things its own way for a short time, when we gave them something to remember us by. Two of their gunboats were captured, and others skedaddled with all speed. But the ram *Tennessee* was not to be scared or laughed at, neither, I assure you. She sallied in among our whole fleet and pelted away at us, our shot having no more effect on her than pebbles on the Dutchman's wooden awning. The monitors on which we depended to do some "big things," seemed to be rather shy, when old Davy, who, during the entire engagement, was stationed in the rigging or poop-deck, while shells and splinters were flying around him, cried out, "Put on more steam, if they are afraid of that ram I will run her down myself, or sink the *Hartford*." We then steered for her, when she turned on us also. Our bows almost met. She then made a dash to butt us; we slewed a little on one side, and the ram missed its mark by butting our anchor, which it flattened. Had it not been for that it would have been good-bye Mrs. *Hartford*, as she would assuredly have sunk us.

The rest of the fleet then came to the rescue, and shortly after the smoke-stack of the ram was shot away and otherwise disabled; the white flag was hoisted, which we heartily cheered, as we were pretty well played out, fighting on empty stomachs. But it would be amusing to see the Admiral dance a jig on the poop as it went up. She is now anchored alongside, not much damaged. After being repaired, she will be a valuable prize. We lost a good many of our crew. There are about fifty in killed and wounded on this ship. As she is the flagship, their whole fire was mostly concentrated on her. It was horrible to go down on the berth deck and look on the mass of mangled flesh which laid there after the firing had ceased. Your correspondent at one time thought he was minus his stomach, being laid out by a splinter, but got up again and felt all over, but found he was not much damaged. The most damage the ship received was from the *Metacomet*, one of our own gunboats running into us and carrying away part of her sides. J. H. R.

The Late Gen. McPherson.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. GRANT AND THE GRANDMOTHER OF THE DECEASED.

The Fremont (Ohio) *Sentinel* publishes the following letters, which explain themselves:

CLYDE, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1864.

To GEN. GRANT—*Dear Sir:* I hope you will pardon me for troubling you with the perusal of these few lines from the trembling hand of the aged grandma of our beloved Gen. JAS. B. MCPHERSON, who fell in battle. When it was announced at his funeral, from the public print, that, when Gen. GRANT heard of his death, he went into his tent and wept like a child, my heart went out in thanks to you for the interest you manifested in him while he was with you. I have watched his progress from infancy up. In childhood he was obedient and kind; in manhood interesting, noble and persevering, looking to the wants of others. Since he entered the war others can appreciate his worth more than I can. When it was announced to us by telegraph that our loved one had fallen, our hearts were almost rent asunder; but when we heard the Commander-in-Chief could weep with us, too, we felt, Sir, that you have been as a father to him, and this whole nation is mourning his early death. I wish to inform you that his remains were conducted by a kind guard to the very parlor where he spent a cheerful evening in 1861, with his widowed mother, two brothers, only sister and his aged grandma, who is trying to write. In the morning he took his leave at 6 o'clock, little dreaming he should fall by a ball from the enemy. His funeral services were attended in his mother's orchard, where his youthful feet had often pressed the soil to gather the falling fruit, and his remains are resting in the silent grave scarce half a mile from the place of his birth. His grave is on an eminence but a few rods from where the funeral services were attended, and near the grave of his father. The grave, no doubt, will be marked, so that passers-by will often pause to drop a tear over the dear departed. And now, dear friend, a few lines from you would be gratefully received by the afflicted friends. I pray that the God of battles may be with you, and go forth with your armies till rebellion shall cease, the Union be restored, and the old flag wave over our entire land.

With much respect, I remain your friend.

LYDIA SLOCUM.
Aged 87 years and 4 months.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, Va., Aug. 10, 1864.

MRS. LYDIA SLOCUM—*My Dear Madam:* Your very welcome letter of the 3d inst. has reached me. I am glad to know that the relatives of the lamented Maj.-Gen. MCPHERSON are aware of the more than friendship existing between him and myself. A nation grieves at the loss of one so dear to our nation's cause. It is a selfish grief, because the nation had more to expect from him than from almost any one living. I join in this selfish grief, and the grief of personal love for the departed. He formed for some time one of my military family. I knew him well. To know him was but to love him. It may be some consolation to you, his aged grandmother, to know that every officer and every soldier who served under your grandson, felt the highest reverence for his patriotism, his zeal, his great, almost unequaled ability, and all the manly virtues that can adorn a commander. Your bereavement is great, but cannot exceed mine.

Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN'S American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending 30th July, 1864:

Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, Cincinnati, O.; Amos L. Wood, Boston; Jona. T. Lanman, New-York; C. A. Putnam, Boston; T. H. McPherson, Shippensburgh, Penn.; Cyrus Pitt Grosvenor, Cortland, N.Y.; C. Sargeant, Dorchester, Mass.; Augustus Lowell, S. D. Warren and wife, Rob't B. Williams, Rob't B. Williams, Jr., Charles F. Demett, Boston; Rob't M. Hooper and family, Philadelphia; J. Newton Sears and wife, New-York; C. A. Miner, Philadelphia; D. Gaven, California; D. Remkin, St. Louis; P. Benort, C. L. Sharpsteen, Richard Huging, San Francisco; William Murray, Philadelphia; Rob't P. Thompson, George F. Neale, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hewitt and child, New-York: A. G. Norton, Ohio.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN'S American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, Eng., for week ending Aug. 13, 1864: Manning Leonard, Southbridge, Mass.; Peter Chrystal, San Francisco, Cal.; G. A. Carpenter and family, R. Fuller and wife, S. W. Martin, Jr., Boston; Geo. W. T. Lusk and wife, E. P. Fabbri and wife, Washington Murray, P. Osborn, James Whiteside, John R. Lewis, James Thompson, New-York; C. Murray, L. G. Watson, Maine; John P. Walker, Kentucky; James Cogan and wife, Washington; B. Vanderpool and lady, Miss Hayes, Newark; Frederick L. Hopkins, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

Southern Views of Northern Politics.

Hints for the Chicago Convention.

WHO THE DEMOCRATS MUST NOMINATE.

Reverses to Our Arms Necessary to Secure Mr. Lincoln's Defeat.

We have already given copious extracts embodying news contained in the latest Richmond papers. The following extracts from their editorial columns, which are filled with discussions regarding the political situation in the North, are especially interesting at this juncture.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—THE CANDIDATES AND THE PLATFORM.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 18.

A mighty responsibility rests upon the Convention shortly to assemble at Chicago, to nominate a candidate for President against LINCOLN. Untold results depend upon the action of that body. Never before had a mere political assembly such vast interests committed to its charge. Either ABRAHAM LINCOLN or the nominee of that Convention will be elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next. Within that period events must occur which will shape the destiny of this continent. *If Lincoln be continued in power, the war will be indefinitely prolonged. If he be defeated, the war may be brought to a speedy, honorable and satisfactory close.* It is in the power of the Chicago Convention to overthrow LINCOLN at the ballot-box. That body may therefore be regarded as somewhat the arbiter of Peace or War.

It is the sheerest nonsense for Southern people to affect indifference as to what is going on in the North, or as to whom the people of that section may have for President. So long as the present war lasts, and until there has been a definite treaty of peace, we will be directly and vitally affected by the action of the President of the United States; and it is a matter of the first importance to us that that functionary be a man who will have some regard for our rights, our interests and our honor. Nor are the interests of the Northern people less involved in the events to be controlled by their President than our own. In fact, they are really *more* concerned than we are. If LINCOLN is continued in power, he will bring utter ruin upon the North. *He can NEVER ruin the South.* It is not denied that he is inflicting great injury upon us, but our subjugation he can never accomplish, while the gigantic war which he is waging for that purpose will, at no distant day, bring the North to hopeless bankruptcy, and, it may be, to the most desolating anarchy. Hence, as the North and the South are mutually interested in the question of a change of Administration, we make no apology for offering suggestions to the Northern Democracy as to their proper plan for the Presidential campaign.

The elements of opposition to LINCOLN are amply sufficient for his defeat. It is quite clear that a majority of the Northern people desire the expulsion of LINCOLN from power. All that is wanting is unity of action amongst them. Upon matters of minor importance, there is, as yet, a want of harmony. But the *will* is there for the accomplishment of the grand result, and it is the duty of the Chicago Convention to devise the *way*. This can be easily done. *The War Democrats, the Peace Democrats and the Fremont men, may all be readily blended into a cooperation, solid whole.* The plan for securing this union of the Anti-Lincoln elements is perfectly simple.

There are two essential things to be done; and then there is another important thing which must not be done. In the first place the Convention must nominate some good man who is a statesman. In the next place *the Fremont faction must be judiciously manipulated. This can be done without difficulty.* FREMONT and his supporters are zealously and sturdily anxious *for the defeat of Lincoln.* With proper management, they will gladly support any scheme which will insure that result. FREMONT has but small chance of an election; and, if he runs the race through, it will be in the hope that he may be able to subtract votes enough from the Republican party to defeat the Lincoln electors. This is so palpable that *he would receive the votes of very few men except those who are actuated by the paramount purpose to oust Lincoln.* Such men would go directly for the Chicago nominee, and thus their votes would tell more potently.

The important something which should not be done relates to the platform. It is the fashion of nominating conventions to adopt a string of resolutions embracing a declaration of political principles and doctrines to which the nominee is pledged. This has become a nuisance. It should be repudiated at Chicago as worthless rubbish—the device of a past age. *The Convention should adopt no platform. The mere presentation of a candidate will be indication of general opposition to Lincoln and his barbarous war, and that will be enough. Any set of resolutions which could be framed would be more or less distasteful or embarrassing to certain factions or individuals, whose coöperation is indispensable to success. Common hostility to Lincoln is all that is wanted.* It is not at all necessary to avow this formally by resolution. Let a candidate be put in the field, and then the issue will be narrowed directly down to the simple point of LINCOLN or not LINCOLN.

It is, of course, a matter of the first importance to have a proper man selected as the candidate. As before stated, the person chosen should be a good man and a statesman. Such men are not wanting, but the peculiar surroundings and present status of the several aspirants for the nomination should be carefully considered. In the choice of a candidate availability should be a paramount consideration. No one should be fixed upon who is conspicuously identified with any of the political factions which have been, and are still, intriguing for mercenary purposes; nor one who will aim to use the convention to advance his personal ends and private interests. The object to be gained rises far above all personal ambition, and above all ordinary party successes. That object is to rescue a great country from the blighting curse of a desolating war, which has been forced upon an innocent people by an imbecile President, at the instigation of an infuriated mob of fanatical abolitionists.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York, *might do.* He has uniformly opposed LINCOLN's war policy; yet, as the Governor of a "loyal State," he has, in obedience to laws of Congress, sent New-York's quota of soldiers to the field. He is thus in a good position to receive the votes of both War and Peace Democrats. Moreover, he has proposed to organize 75,000 State militia to enforce a decree of one of the state courts for the arrest and punishment of the agents selected by LINCOLN to suppress newspapers in violation of law. *He thus defies Lincoln, and cowers not before his bayonet terrorism. In this he shows himself to be a great State Rights man,* and would receive the support of all who rely upon State Sovereignty for the protection of persons and property against central usurpation.

FILLMORE would be a good selection. He is a statesman of well tested experience; a known opponent of LINCOLN; a gentleman and a patriot. From his antecedents and present position, he would be an admirable leader. All the opponents of LINCOLN would enthusiastically rally to his standard.

McClellan should not be nominated. He has been an active candidate for the position ever since he was relieved of command of the Army of the Potomac. During that period, he has spoken and written a deal about politics, and has talked, written and said unwisely. He opposes LINCOLN's war policy because that particular kind of war will not restore the Union. He thinks that a war divested of barbarism would reunite the States. *This is about the only difference between him and Lincoln.* We would certainly prefer him to LINCOLN, because if we have to fight, it is better to have a humane enemy than a remorseless barbarian. *But McClellan would not be available.* He seems to be opposed to LINCOLN only on a single line. He is not general enough in his opposition. Besides all this, MCCLELLAN has shown conclusively that he is not the man for the times. He does not comprehend the struggle through which we are passing. *He had at one time a golden opportunity to end the war and annihilate the Abolition party at a single blow.* When he was struck down from command, he had but to say one word, and *his army would have followed him to Washington, swept Lincoln away, and installed him in supreme power.* This would have been a revolutionary movement; but it would have been less criminal than the usurpations which LINCOLN has been constantly practising. It would have been the best thing which could possibly have been done for the North. But MCCLELLAN had neither the brain nor the nerve to take the step.

If an army hero is to be brought forward, *let it be Buell.* He can plead all the persecution at the hands of LINCOLN that MCCLELLAN can. Nay, more, for he was struck down first. He is a man of large intellect, and a true, chivalrous soldier. He is the only Federal general who has ever been at the head of a large army in the South for whom the Southern people, soldiers and citizens, had any respect. BUELL fought for the Union, but he fought armed men, and armed men alone. He scorned the idea of warring upon women and children. Nor would he tolerate the burning of houses, the robbing of hen-roosts, or the stealing of negroes. For thus deporting himself as a genuine, civilized soldier, he was thrown aside by LINCOLN early in the war. If a military man is to be run, therefore, we insist upon the nomination of BUELL.

It is the sincere desire of the Confederate States that the authorities at Washington and Richmond may be placed in a position to commence negotiations for peace. This cannot be done so long as LINCOLN is at the head of affairs at Washington. He has closed and even bolted the door against even overtures for pacification. The South stands ready to enter upon negotiations for ending the war, and upon terms that may be honorable and satisfactory to both sections. But this is not from any dread of subjugation at the hands of LINCOLN. We defy his power. *We know that he will fight us as long as he is in office.* If it be the pleasure of the North to retain him there, we will unhesitatingly struggle on, knowing that the desolation which the war is entailing upon the country will be felt with ten-fold more effect in the North than in the South.

FEDERAL PROSPECTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 15.

We have lately expressed the opinion that LINCOLN at present had the advantage over the opposition against him because that was divided. He has the additional advantage of the army of soldiers, the army of office-holders, and the control of the votes of the border States, in which there will be no voting allowed save by those who take the oath, and as that must be administered by LINCOLN's slaves, the votes that it secures must be LINCOLN's. He will also control Tennessee and Louisiana, and possibly Arkansas, under his proclamation giving one-tenth of the population of a seceded or "rebellious" State the power to take her back into the Union and give her vote for President. The United States Congress passed a law to defeat this proclamation, but LINCOLN pocketed the law, and will maintain his Proclamation. What boots it that WINTER DAVIS denounces this mode of securing the votes of revolted States as an usurpation, and threatens for himself and those who concur with him the thunders of popular opposition and resistance? LINCOLN does not mind that. He has the army; and the army he means to hold fast by favors and grants of Southern estates. With the army he will make good all the votes cast for himself in this manner, and he will, more than probably, overawe the polls in some States not in rebellion.

If LINCOLN gets the Border States, and the revolted States, partly under the Federal military authority, he has to start upon: Maryland 7, Kentucky 11, Missouri 11, Kansas 3, Tennessee 10, West Virginia 5, Louisiana 7—64. To these we may add: Colorado 3, Nebraska 3, and Nevada 3—as they are newly-fledged States, still under the dominion of LINCOLN officials, whose grasp upon them is not yet loosed. This would give him, to start with, sixty-three votes. The remaining States of the United States give a vote of two hundred and thirty-one. To secure him a majority of all the votes cast, he would have to get from these remaining States eighty-five votes. Now, the question is as to his ability to get those eighty-five votes. If his army sustains no great reverse before the election, and if he is enabled by STANTON's system of lying telegraphs to mislead the public mind, we do not see that it is so improbable that LINCOLN will get those eighty-five votes, or that his defeat should be considered more probable than his election. It is true, great opprobrium attaches to his Administration; but he has a great deal of power, and may be able to override it and the popular current against the war, and the debt and taxes it has accumulated for the people. Indeed, the Northern people have shown such a facility of acquiescence in every unconstitutional and inhuman measure for our destruction that it may be inferred they are incapable of perceiving that the power they accord LINCOLN to enslave us, by consequence, swallows up the rights and liberties of their own States and people, and that they may yet, for a time, go on blindly sustaining him in this war against us. That they will discover how they have made for themselves a monster for a ruler that will, in turn, fall to devouring them, there can be no doubt; but they may not see it yet, and they may yet for a time cry out, "Crush the rebellion—destroy the rebels—take the property to pay our debts."

Thus much may be said for the prospects of the monster who now rules the Yankees. Pursuing the speculation, vague as it is, it may be assumed as probable that, although the divisions of the opposition may prevent it from electing a President, it may succeed into throwing the election into the House of Representatives; but even then, LINCOLN has the bribes, and he has the thumb-screws too, in his hands, and stands the best chance with a corrupt Congress. Yet it might turn out that he would be the lowest candidate, and could not be sent into Congress at all. In that event, taking his past habit of usurping authority, under the pretext of "military necessity," to help himself out of difficulty, he might send in his military guards, disperse Congress, and declare martial law until new elections could be made. Nor would it be extravagant to suppose he might succeed in this. He has but to play the demagogue, cajole the people, say there was fraud in the election, declare that his proceeding was necessary to save the Republic, mix up withal praise of the army and a glorification of the flag and—would the States resist? We doubt it. They might, and here is an opening for further speculation.

Reverses to the Yankees in the next two months, should they be serious, may bring about great changes. They alone can checkmate Lincoln and weaken his hand, which is quite strong, as compared with the frantic organization led by the ridiculous Fremont, and the Democratic party, broken in two by the peace and the war divisions. But even if LINCOLN is defeated and another is elected, who can say that he would not, upon some such pretext as fraud in the election, and the "safety of the Republic," disperse Congress, and usurp all authority until some convenient season, to be designated by himself, for popular elections?

Another speculation may be this: that while the opposition may not be able to keep out LINCOLN, they may elect a Congress opposed to him. But what would that be to him? He would soon take the body under his control by bribery and menace. Let him be reëlected and he will be developed more fully—look out for summary measures—*coup de etats* and decapitations. There will be an end to freedom and independence in Congress when he is reëlected.

LINCOLN has not yet shown his hand fully in the election. His detectives have, indeed, been at work, and it is pretended that they have made a startling discovery of plots against the Government! And a plot is a great thing. Men,—leading men,—and a great many of them, may be sent to places where they will be harmless to LINCOLN for a time—at least, as long as he choses. And a great many leaders are said to be inculpated in the plot. Of course that is exactly why the plot was to be discovered!

The short and the long of all the speculations about the peculiar Northern people and their Government is, that the people have hooks in their noses, and may yet be led by them for some time—that they have a great tyranny over them, which will use its best means—its corruptions, its police, its secret spies, its military surveillance—to keep the country in awe, obstruct public sentiment, and retain its power. To throw off such a tyranny requires the exercise of a public virtue and a popular and manly independence the existence of which in the North is very doubtful. *With successes to Lincoln's armies, we are satisfied these elements do not exist in sufficient force to throw off the Lincoln yoke.* Yet they may be strong enough with the help of Southern victories to dethrone the abominable Illinois ape. And to this complexion comes all speculation on the subject. *The armies of the South are indeed fighting for the liberties of the Northern States as well as for those of the Southern.*

A SPECULATION.

The *Examiner* thinks that it is yet too soon to conjecture what will be the proceedings of the Yankee Democratic Convention, to be held at Chicago on the 29th of this month. It detects an evident flutter in the realms of "shoddy," who, under the guise of patriotism, but ill conceal their chagrin at the rapidly vanishing chances of securing fat contracts. After having exposed the dismay of the new *noblesse* at the danger which beset the approaching Presidential campaign, the *Examiner* goes on to show that there is likely to be a struggle between the War Democrats and the Peace Democrats. In concludes:

The former seeking to elect MCCLELLAN, and having in view four more years of a profitable war, in which their friends should have all the contracts and their Napoleon win all the great victories—the latter going for peace pure and simple. At present the indications appear to be that the War Democrats will nominate their candidate; but this prospect would be materially modified by any new military disaster before the meeting of the convention. If EARLY, for example, should turn upon SHERIDAN, in the Valley, and repeat upon him the performance of Monacacy or Kernstown, we should probably see a thorough peace President nominated at Chicago.

THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY—CONSOLIDATION OF LINES.—The Independent Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from Portland, through Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, to Washington, the United States Telegraph Company, extending from New-York to Chicago, via Albany, Buffalo and Cleveland, and the Inland Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis, have been recently consolidated and reorganized, under the name of the United States Telegraph Company. The following is a list of the officers:

President—JAMES MCKAYE, of New-York.
Vice-Presidents—Thomas H. Willson, of Philadelphia; L. Roberts, of New-York.
Directors— —— Sturgis, S. Mumm, S. C. Hay, New-York; Henry Morgan, Aurora, N. Y.; Charles Macalister, John Hulme, John D. Taylor, Theodore Adams, Philadelphia; David Fleming, Harrisburgh, Penn.; Isaiah King, Pittsburgh, Penn.; H. T. Davis, Cincinnati; George P. Plant, St. Louis; Drlos De Wolf, Oswego, N. Y.; J. M. Schermerhorn, Horner, N. Y.; Freeman Clark, Rochester, N. Y.

The capital stock of the United States Telegraph Company is six millions of dollars, and the lines are to be extended to every important city, town and village in the United States, including California and the Territories. About 5,000 miles of their lines have been already completed, and have been divided into three sections of seventeen hundred miles each. The "Atlantic Division," under the superintendence of A. J. BALDWIN, comprises that part of the line from Portland to Washington, and from Philadelphia to Cincinnati. The "Northern Division" extends from New-York to Chicago, and is under the superintendence of E. C. FELLOWS, Esq. The "Western Division" includes the balance of the Western lines, embraces every city and town in the West, and is under the superintendence of M. L. WOOD.

The company are now engaged in rebuilding their lines between Boston and Washington in such a manner as to have two distinct lines between those points.

Although the capital stock of this company is comparatively small, yet it is said to be the largest telegraph company in the world, in point of territory covered.—*Boston Journal, Aug. 25.*

—The Presbyterian Church at Bennington, Vt., was totally destroyed by fire a few days since. Loss $20,000; insured for $5,000. The origin of the fire is not known definitely.

The Currency Question—No. III.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is matter for grave reflection in the following figures for the week ending Aug. 9:

Increase of the public debt	$5,157,564
Decrease of temporary loan	3,522,648
Increase of certificates of indebtedness	5,458,000
Sale of the new loan	4,978,860
Increase of circulation	5,480,319

Thus the Government currency alone has increased during the past fortnight at the rate of over $200,000,000 a year, without any adequate provision for its reduction.

The fact is, we are drifting along upon a sea of temporary expedients, and, whatever may be the present movement of gold, the elements are forming for a fresh rise. The next 100 per cent. will be surmounted a great deal easier than the last.

Mr. CHASE's career is full of instruction. He had the confidence of the country to a remarkable degree, and his ability in the management of details excited admiration even abroad. No one can doubt his strength of will in carrying out his plans. It is surprising to see how implicitly Congress followed his guidance in their financial legislation. But his system was false, and with all the untouched resources of the country at his disposal, three years sufficed to hurl him from his seat. Who can hope to succeed in following out his measures? What we need, beside the clear head, administrative power and determined will which he certainly had, is a thorough practical experience and understanding of the subject which he as certainly had not.

But we are now to consider the question of a further issue of gold-paying bonds. Your correspondent "W.," writing from Cromwell, Conn., laments the export of our bonds at the present low prices, and the consequent import of foreign goods. I join with him most heartily in this, but the remedy cannot be found as he proposes, in "retrenching as far as possible in the use of all foreign commodities." He might as well propose to alleviate the drouth from which the country has suffered, by limiting ourselves in the amount of water we drink.

As our payment of gold interest depends upon revenues from customs, I must dwell, at the risk of being tedious, upon the nature of these imports, which by many, in common with your correspondent, seem to be so little understood.

Gold and silver are the only common standards of money in all civilized countries. An ounce of gold has the same value in this country, in England, and in France. But each country has its system of paper money or credit, which it aims to keep equal with gold and when no gold leaves one country for another, their respective currencies are equal to gold and therefore to each other. I will represent gold by the number 10. Now if any commodity worth 10 in England can be brought to this country, and after paying all expenses, yield a return of 10¼, it will tend to come this way, in small amounts of course, because with any excess of supply, it would not bring 10¼. Suppose, now, that the amount of paper credit or currency to be increased in this country 10 per cent., or equal to 11, the commodity which before brought 10¼, will now bring 11¼. But our currency being still exchangeable for gold, this latter can be sent abroad for the mere expense of transmission, say at 10¼ and there is evidently a much greater profit than before in shipping goods this way. Other commodities which there would not bring over 9¾, and did not come, now bring say 10⅜ or 10¾, and begin to move this way. Specie begins to flow abroad. In this way before the war, the banks would expand, and having no common regulator, go on expanding regardless of their diminishing stock of specie, till the failure of some weak bank would awaken inquiry, and then each one would make a rush to save itself by sudden contraction. The process though violent was effective. The currency fell, perhaps, below the normal 10, imported goods paid a loss, and no more came; gold accumulated from California and Europe, and the basis was gained for new expansion.

But when the war came upon us, Government led the way in expansion. Imports increased, and gold went abroad. But instead of contracting, the Government brought on, perhaps unavoidably, a suspension of specie payments. The currency advanced in amount from 11 to 12, and though gold also advanced from 10 to 11, there was still an actual profit in importing goods and paying for them in gold. The currency advanced from 12 to 15, but so long as gold could be had at 14, the goods continued to come.

Thus, with a temporary interruption in the Spring of 1863, when gold rose too rapidly, imported goods have steadily paid a profit for the last three years. They have come in large amounts, and there has been a steady flow of gold in greater or less volume abroad. No action of the people, individual or combined, could avail to check this movement. No prohibitory tariff or repressive legislation could have more than a momentary effect. Good loyal souls have found relief in the abuse of gold speculators, who are the mere instruments of a law as inexorable as that which carries the waters over Niagara.

The returns of imports at New-York show a total since Jan. 1 of $154,664,579, equal for the year to over $300,000,000 in gold values. Now in looking back over the ten years before the war, I find this amount exceeded only in the years 1857 and 1860, and then by a small proportion; and this was when we had the whole cotton crop, from 100 to 200 millions of gold value, to export in payment, whereas we are now large importers of cotton. Gold was flowing outward rapidly when the recent rise of price took place from about 170 to 270. It then fell back to about 230, and after some oscillation, settled at about 255, where it has remained very steadily for some weeks. This is probably too high. Supposing the currency in our assumed scale to be at 15, then gold may be said to stand at 16, and imported goods show a loss.

A small part of the latter have been reshipped, but every bonded, and almost every free warehouse in Boston and New-York is stuffed to bursting with goods awaiting a market. And two powerful influences are at work to relieve this pressure on importers. First, the Treasury is aiding prices by an increase of currency; and, secondly, the unfortunate foreign demand for the five-twenties threatens to break down the price of gold. With the aid of these two forces it seems not improbable that importers may clear off their stocks and be ready with orders for more.

Do your readers reflect that, at present rates, the export of the whole five-twenty loan would amount to little more than one full year's export of cotton before the war, and that thus we may find ourselves bound for a debt of five hundred millions, with 6 per cent. gold interest, to settle the bills of one year's importations? I confess I can hardly join in the satisfaction I hear expressed at the increased foreign demand for our bonds.

Now, it is impossible that imports can continue as at present. Setting apart the export of bonds, half our present rate of import would drive gold to 500 in the next year, or if the bonds must all go, it would postpone the result but a little.

The revenue from customs in the last fiscal year was $103,000,000 in gold, while the interest we have to pay is about $53,000,000. Now any material contraction of the currency would reduce this revenue, by the cutting off imports, probably from one-half to three-quarters on a moderate estimate; and even if the currency continues to expand, the same result must finally ensue from our absolute inability to pay for imports. And, by the way, does it not seem somewhat amiss that the Government should depend on the extravagance of the people for the means of meeting its interest?

Fancy now the Government deficient in gold revenue, and the Secretary of the Treasury appearing, cap in hand, in Wall-street, to invite a deficiency loan of $5,000,000, the rate of exchange meantime making it certain that a large part of the amount would leave the country as soon as disbursed by him. Will any one please to figure out the cost of that interest? Or would it be a more pleasing picture to see him apply to foreign capitalists for a loan at twenty-five cents on the dollar, if the bonds had not fallen lower by that time, to enable him to bring over the gold, pay it out, and see it immediately flow back to Europe?

The whole interest on the present gold debt of the country might be promptly paid with a less amount than the New-York banks now hold, if there were only a guarantee that it would not leave the country. Both banks and brokers would be glad to sell gold to the Government, receive it back as interest, and then resell it for the same purpose. But for this, they must feel sure that the gold will remain at home, not in consequence of laws against export, but because the low value of imported goods in the reduced currency, would keep them out of the country, and keep down exchange below the exporting point of gold. With the contingencies before us, however, I should think no one could doubt the wisdom of avoiding further liabilities for payment of gold.

There are two other reasons beside failure of revenue, why we should not issue any more gold bonds. First, while we are abusing speculators, we have been making them of every man, woman and child who holds a United States bond. With the increased cost of living, they watch the gold quotations with the eagerness of gamblers, and a constant comparison of its value with that of currency seems not likely to increase their respect for the latter. Secondly, if our bonds must go abroad, and there seems to be no alternative, they would probably bring a much better price if it were felt that we were to assume no more responsibilities of gold paying, and that therefore the amount of these bonds to be obtained was limited.

Of all forms of gold loans, however, the new issue seems to me the least advantageous. It pays currency interest for three years, and gold afterward. Now, most loyal men believe that gold will have little extra value in three years; and probably all disloyal ones believe that by that time the Government will be unable to pay it. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the sale is at all stimulated by the gold feature, while the disadvantage of the condition to the Government may be fully as great as now. REFORM.

BOSTON, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Maryville, Kansas, Burned—The Militia Called Out.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Tribune Aug. 18.

A gentleman from the Plains yesterday reports that Maryville, Kansas, situated on the Big Blue, had been captured on Sunday by the Indians and completely sacked. He did not know if any of the citizens had been killed. The militia of Northern Kansas had been called out, and the work of extermination will commence at once. The Indians are reported in large numbers, and are determined to overrun the border.

The Reported Defeat of Gen. Sully.

The Dakota *Union* of the 9th is received, and contains the following report:

About forty Gros Ventres Indians arrived at Fort Rice on the 24th ult., bringing the intelligence that a very formidable body of Sioux were assembled on Knife River, below Fort Berthold, preparing for battle, and that Gen. SULLY, having heard of their location and warlike intention, had turned his forces in that direction and was then within two days' march of their encampment.

At Fort Randall, the reports were current that Indian messengers had just arrived among the Yanktons, bringing the rumor that Gen. SULLY had engaged the Indians, and had met with a disastrous defeat.

Reported Trouble in Atchison County—Rebels Crossing from Nebraska.

From the St. Joseph Tribune, Aug. 18.

Capt. E. DAVIS, of Nodaway County, recruiting in this city, yesterday received a letter from his wife, in Marysville, Nodaway County, stating that the greatest excitement existed in that part of the country, and that men were assembling as rapidly as possible. The letter states that a messenger had arrived from Atchison County, bringing the report that thirty skiff-loads of men had crossed the river from Nebraska into that county, and that a fight had taken place between them and a company of Home Guards, and that the latter had been repulsed. It was also stated that several of the Home Guards had been killed. Capt. DAVIS, upon the receipt of the letter, immediately left for his home. We are inclined to place some reliance in the report, from the fact that our authority is unimpeachable, and the fact that letters have lately been found in Atchison which intimated that such an attempt would be made. It is an extension of the rebel-Indian outbreak in the West.

Naval Movements.

REGULAR NAVAL OFFICERS ORDERED.

The following named naval officers of the regular service have been ordered as stated, viz:

Assistant Surgeon D. V. Whitney, ordered to the Princeton; also F. S. Dubois to the Naval Hospital at New-York; also G. A. Bright to the New Ironsides.

Commander S. B. Bissel to physical examination to Philadelphia.

Paymaster C. C. Jackson to the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Lieut.-Commander E. W. Henry to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Chaplain George B. Henderson to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Second Assistant Engineer J. L. Vanclain to experimental duty at Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Assistant Surgeon D. R. Bannan to the Washington Navy-yard.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring to duty at St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut.-Commander F. A. Roe to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard.

Lieut. George W. Wood to the Roanoke.

Lieut. A. S. Mackenzie to the Naval Academy; also, H. B. Robertson to the Colorado.

Lieut.-Commander O. C. Badger to ordnance duty at Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Third Assistant Engineer Wm. C. Monroe to examination at Philadelphia; also, H. H. Cline to examination at New-York Yard; R. L. Webb to examination at Philadelphia; also, H. C. Biye and D. A. Sawyer to same place.

Lieut. G. W. Sumner to the Massasoit.

Paymaster Wm. A. Ingersoll to the Roanoke.

Chief Engineer G. B. N. Tower to the Colorado.

Second Assistant Engineer H. M. Quig to the Colorado; also, G. H. Ripley to the same vessel.

Commander R. T. Renshaw to command the Massasoit.

Surgeon D. Bloodgood to the Vermont.

Paymaster C. W. Hassler to the Vermont.

First Assistant Engineer P. Inch to duty at New-York under Rear Admiral Gregory.

REGULAR NAVAL OFFICERS DETACHED.

Paymaster J. O. Bradford, from duty as inspector of provisions, &c., New-York yard; also J. D. Murray, from the Roanoke, and to await orders; also, F. C. Crosby, from the Vermont, and to await orders.

Surgeon S. J. Jones, from Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron; also, J. S. Dungan, from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, from the Naval Hospital at New-York, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago.

First Assistant Engineer L. R. Green, from the Saco and ordered to the Massasoit.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, from special duty, and ordered to the Dictator.

Third Assistant Engineer J. C. Habighout, from the Huntsville and to await orders; also, Wesley Fennimore, from the Huntsville, and to await orders; also, R. H. Bruel, from the Dakotah, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia; also, M. A. Southerland, from experimental duty, and ordered to the Colorado; also, F. W. Bissett, from experimental duty at New-York, and ordered to the Colorado.

Lieut.-Commander R. Chandler, from command of the Huntsville, and to await orders; also, N. Greene, from duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Academy; also, R. W. Scott, from the command of the Nyack, and ordered to command the Sonoma.

Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Leavitt, Jr., from experimental duty at New-York, and ordered to the Maumee.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. White from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H., and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Hunt and Third Assistant Engineers A. A. Henderson and J. K. Stevenson from the Dacotah, and ordered to the New-Ironsides.

Lieut G. W. Wood, Surgeon H. F. McSherry and Gunner G. Edwards from the Dacotah, and to await orders.

Lieut. M. L. Johnson from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the Colorado; also N. W. Thomas from the Naval Academy and granted sick leave; also J. D. Marvin from the Dacotah, and to await orders.

Assistant Paymaster Wm. Lee Darling from the Dacotah, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Second Assistant Engineer F. B. Allen from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Commander H. K. Thatcher from the command of the Vermont, and ordered to command the Colorado; also A. G. Clary from the command of the Dacotah, and to await orders.

Chief Engineer B. E. Classing from special duty at Providence, R. I., and ordered to South Atlantic Squadron; also John S. Albert from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North.

A DESERTER SHOT AND INSTANTLY KILLED.—Yesterday morning a desperate attempt was made by some twelve or fifteen soldiers—the most of them enlisted substitutes—to escape from the guard at the barracks on the Battery. They started to run in a body, when the officers having them in charge ordered them to halt. To this order they gave no heed, when one of the guard leveled his musket and fired. The shot took effect in the brain of one of the would-be deserters, named JOHN PETERSEN, killing him almost instantly. The others, seeing the fate of their companion, speedily returned to their duties at the barracks. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

TROOPS GOING TO THE FRONT.—The Government is sending forward an average of six hundred troops daily. Yesterday seven hundred went from Hart's Island, and to-day about eight hundred and fifty will go from Governor's and Bedloe's Islands. Three hundred colored troops remain at Hart's Island, awaiting transportation.

LAW REPORTS.

Examination of Franz Muller, the Railway Murderer.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The court-room was crowded to excess yesterday morning by curious people anxious to catch a glimpse of Muller, the man who perpetrated so horrible a murder in such a remarkable place as a public railway car. Prisoner looked, as he has all through the affair since his arrest, perfectly stupified and idiotic.

The Commissioner stated that the engagements of Judge Beebe prevented him attending to the case of the prisoner, and he should be obliged to assign counsel. If the prisoner had any one whom he would prefer, the court would assign that gentleman.

The prisoner said he was a stranger here and knew no one; he would be satisfied with the gentleman the Commissioner designated.

In response to further inquiry, Muller said he had a sister here, residing at No. 139 Nassau-street, he expected would be in court.

At the request of Mr. Newton, Messrs. Edmon Blankman and Chauncy Schaffer consented to watch the case in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. F. Marbury then proceeded to open the case. He produced the requisition for Franz Muller, charged with the murder of Thomas Briggs, in the County of Middlesex, in the City of London, on the 9th of July, 1864. It was the duty of the Court to ascertain if the proofs offered to him were sufficient to commit the prisoner to trial, if the offence had been committed in this country. Mr. Marbury, then recapitulated the main points of the case, which are already familiar to the public.

Mr. Marbury then offered to read the depositions taken before Mr. Henry, the London Police Magistrate.

Mr. Schaffer objected to the reading of the depositions, on the ground that in a criminal proceeding no *ex parte* statement could be received unless an opportunity was given to him to cross-examine the parties so testifying.

Mr. Marbury said the act of Congress provided for their reading, when certified to, as in this instance, by the United States Minister.

Mr. Schaffer said that the act in question provided that the depositions should be received, if properly authenticated, and if they could be received as evidence with such authentication in the foreign country from whence the criminal fled. He submitted that there was no proof to show that these depositions, as now authenticated, would be received in England.

Mr. Marbury claimed that the certificate of the United States Minister, Adams, was a sufficient authentication for all the purposes of this preliminary examination. In addition to this they had the officers who were present at this examination, and saw the witnesses sworn, and sign the depositions now offered in evidence.

Mr. Blankman remarked that the court had deemed it right and proper that the accused, a stranger in a strange land, charged with a most heinous offence, should have counsel to defend him. In accordance with the motive which led to their assignment, it was their duty to see that none of the rights and privileges of the accused were neglected. It was their duty to see that no slipshod examination took place, and that the forms of law were strictly complied with. He contended that these depositions were "not legally and properly authenticated," as required by the law. The certificate of the United States Minister that Mr. Henry was a duly qualified magistrate was not the question. The proposition was whether these papers could be used in a trial for murder in England. He contended that they could not; and if they could not be admitted there, why under the act of Congress they could not be admitted in this examination.

The Commissioner held that the depositions were sufficiently authenticated and admitted them in evidence.

The first deposition read was that of Thomas J. Briggs, a son of the murdered man. He described finding his father on the morning of the 10th of July; he identifies the chain changed at Mr. Death's, the jeweler, as the one usually worn by his father.

The deposition of Benjamin Ames, the railroad conductor, Mr. John Death, the jeweler, Jonathan Matthews, the cabman, Eliza Matthews, his wife, John Haffa, David Buchan, Thos. Lee, Wm. Timms, Alfred H. Bereton, the surgeon, Edward Dugan, Robert Death, Elizabeth Sarah Repsch, and Beresford Young.

Mr. Marbury then called the witnesses:

Richard Tanner testified that he was the Inspector of the London Detective Force; his attention was called to the case on the 10th of July; he was directed to inquire into it by Sir Richard Mayne, the Commissioner of Police; he put himself in communication with the local authorities; he received a hat from Inspector Kerressy; he put it under lock and key in his office in London; the hat was a black, ordinary; it was bent and broken; the name of T. H. Walker, No. 42 Crawford-street, the maker, was inside; it appeared to have stains of blood upon it; he received it on the 12th of July; he exhibited the hat to Matthews, who was here; he was present at the examination of Mr. Henry; saw the depositions now produced; heard the witnesses sworn and saw the signatures affixed; Mr. Henry, the Chief Magistrate, certified to the papers, and put them together; he has been a magistrate ten or twelve years; witness had been in the police force for fourteen years; had risen from the ranks to his present position; these depositions were in the usual form; the same as the Judge received them from the magistrate. Witness received the original depositions taken on the 19th of July from Mr. Henry; they were concluded about 8 o'clock in the evening, and witness left with them at 9 the same night. Witness showed the hat he got from Keressey to the witness, Ames, who testified with regard to it. He had a pawn ticket, which he now produced; he received this from the witness Haffa on the afternoon of the 18th of July, and was the one that he refers to in his examination. The other articles produced were the bag, a walking stick, and a box with the name of Mr. Death on it. Witness also went into the compartment of the car in which Mr. Briggs had been, it was saturated with blood; was present at the inquest; did not remember of a chain being produced on the 19th of July; did not know how many persons were in the compartment at the time Mr. Briggs was in; from Bow to Hackneywich Stations it took five to six minutes; he was not educated for the bar; the depositions were similar to many hundreds that he had seen; did not know of his own knowledge that Mr. Henry was appointed a magistrate; he had had, however, several cases before him as a magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Schaeffer—Did not know Mr. Briggs in his lifetime; had never seen the body before the Coroner's inquest; of his own knowledge he did not know whether the body he saw was Mr. Briggs' or not; Mr. *Kerressy* was the Inspector of the district in which the murder was committed.

Walter Kerressey testified that he was Inspector of the K Division, Metropolitan Police, stationed at Bow, London; his attention to this case was called on the 10th of July; saw Mr. Briggs before and after death; the hat he received from the Camden Station, the last on the London line; he had been on the police fourteen years; knew Mr. Henry, the Magistrate; was present when the depositions of the 22d of July were taken before him; those now produced were the ones taken in his presence; he received them from Mr. Henry and brought them to this country; there was a hat produced on that examination; it was the same hat that witness had procured; he gave it to Inspector Tanner; Mrs. Repsch and Mr. Ames testified to that hat; he produced a gold chain also, the same now shown, a hook and a ring found in the railroad car; he received the chain from Mr. John Death, the hook was taken from off the deceased, the ring he received from the surgeon, Mr. Brerton; the new chain purchased of Mr. Death, and the jeweler's box, were also produced.

Cross-examined—He received the ring from Mr. Breeton; it was found in the railroad car; Mr. Breeton was the surgeon; he received the chain from Mr. John Death; the examination of the witnesses on the 22d of July occupied about seven hours; he was not present at any time when Mr. Adams gave a certificate for these papers; did not know Mr. Adams' signature.

John Death, sworn: Reside in Cheapside, City of London; am a silversmith and jeweler; the chain now shown me is the one I purchased of the prisoner on the 11th of July last; Muller sold it for three pounds ten; he saw another chain valued at three pounds five, which he agreed to take; for the odd five shillings he said he would take a cornelian ring; I handed him one and he put it on his finger; the chain was put in a paper box and delivered to the prisoner; he then left the shop; I subsequently saw the box in Bow-street; I next saw prisoner in the cabin of the *Victoria*; I picked him out from a number of others; I have no doubt that he is the man.

Cross-examined: A good many people come into my store; I had never seen this man before; there was no particular mark about him.

Jonathan Matthew sworn: Am a cabman in London; knew Franz Muller; have seen him often for two years past; he was a tailor; at his request I once bought a hat for him; it was made by Walker, in Crawford-street; he wore it afterward; I have seen the hat since it was in the possession of the detectives; I cannot be mistaken about the hat; I saw the box first at my house; afterward I read the handbill and thought it was the same box.

Cross-examined—The hats were made to order; accused was steady and regular in his habits.

George Clarke sworn: Am Sergeant of the London Detective Police; I boarded the *Victoria*; I searched prisoner's boxes; when apprehended, prisoner said, "I was never on the line;" in his boxes I found this gold watch and this hat.

Jonathan Matthews recalled: Muller's hat fitted him in the ordinary way a little easy; this hat fits me a little too easy; this is not the hat I bought for Muller.

John C. Tieman sworn: Am a New-York detective; I arrested Muller, and corroborate the facts as detailed by the other witnesses.

The case here closed for the prosecution, and an adjournment was ordered until this morning at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 26, 1864.

$50,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	109⅜	325	N. Y. Cen. R. ..s10	129⅜
15,000	do	109⅜	100	do	129⅜
2,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..C.		300	Erie Railway	110⅜
	Small	111	100	do...b5	110⅝
88,000	do	113	100	Erie R. Pref.	110⅜
50,000	do	112⅞	25	Hud. Riv. R.	129
55,000	do...s5	113	700	do	128¾
500	U. S.6s.5-20s R.		100	do...b30	129¼
	Small	109	21	Nor. & Wor. R.	110
1,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s.	103¼	100	Reading R.	134⅜
1,530	Treas. N. 7 3-10		300	do	134⅝
	Oct. & April.	111	400	do	134½
1,500	do	111⅜	150	Mich. Cen. R.	135¼
27,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	95	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	86⅝
22,000	do	95⅛	100	do	86¾
10,000	North C. St. 6s.	63	100	do	87
2,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅛	1300	do	86⅞
12,000	do	68	200	do...b10	87
15,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	do...s15	86¾
	Pac. R.	73⅛	200	Ill. Cen. Scrip	120½
4,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	49	800	Cleve. & Pitts	111⅜
10,000	do	48⅞	200	do...b30	112
20,000	do	48⅝	200	do	111⅞
15,000	do	48¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	54¼
5,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	115	100	do	54⅜
2,000	B.,N.Y. & E. 1st	114	200	do	54⅝
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s,		50	do...b30	55
	1st M.	135	250	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87¾
10,000	C.&N.W.S.F.B.	112	200	do	87⅜
4,000	C.&N.W. 1st M.	102⅞	300	do	87¼
5,000	Lack. &W.1stM.	112	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	128¾
4,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.1st	128	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	110⅝
3,000	Mil.&St.P.1stM.	97	100	do...b30	111
5,000	Mariposa 1st M.	92	500	do	110⅜
10	Del. & H. C. Co.	206	200	Mil.& P. Du C.	64
100	Penn. Coal Co.	208⅛	100	do	64¼
100	Cum. Coal Pr. ..s10	58⅜	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	79
200	do	58⅜	260	P., F. W. & C.	112
1000	do	58⅝	500	do	112⅞
300	do...b10	58¾	100	do	112⅜
200	Quick. M. Co.	83	100	do...b5	112⅜
700	Mar. Min. Co.	42½	200	do...b30	113
280	do...b10	42¾	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	93
100	Wyoming V.C.Co.	52	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	43

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U.S.6s.5-20s....C.	112⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R...b10	128
12,000	do	112¼	100	do	127⅞
26,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C.	94⅞	400	do	127⅜
20,000	do	95	100	Reading R.	134
20,600	Ohio & M. C.	48⅜	200	Ill. C.R. Scrip	128⅝
2,000	do	49	100	do...s30	128⅜
5,000	Am. Gold	254	200	do	128½
10,000	do	253¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G.s30	146
10	Bank of Com'rce.	107⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	111
10	do	107	400	do	111⅜
100	Atlantic M.S.Co.	185	700	Chic. &N.W.R.	54
300	Tol.& Wab. R.	67	100	do...b30	54⅞
300	Quick. Min. Co.	82¾	100	Chi.&N.W.Pref.	85¾
100	do	82½	200	do	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	129¼	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	110
100	do...s30	129	100	do...b5	110¼
200	Erie Railway	110	200	P.,Ft. W.& C.	112
200	do...b30	110⅜	300	do	112⅜
300	Clev. & Tol.	128			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000	U.S.6s.5-20s C.	113	100	Reading R.	134⅛
30,000	do	113⅛	200	do...c	134⅝
20,000	O. & M. Cer..b3	48¾	200	do...s3	134
10,000	do	48⅝	200	do	134
10,000	do	48⅜	300	M. S. & N. I....s3	86
800	Erie Railway	110⅛	500	do	86⅛
400	do...s3	110	100	do...b3	86⅛
400	do...b3	110⅛	50	do	86⅜
100	do...b4	110⅛	200	do...b10	86⅛
300	Hudson Riv. R.	127¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	129¼
400	do...s3	127¾	100	Chi. & R. Isl....s3	110⅜
100	do...b3	127⅞	200	do...b3	110⅜
100	do...s10	127¾	100	do...s10	110⅜
100	do	127⅞	100	Atl. M. S. Co....b3	185
100	do...b15	128	100	do	185
200	Cum. Coal	58⅝	200	P., F. W. & C.	112⅜
200	do...b3	58⅝	100	do...c	112⅜
200	do...b10	59	100	Mariposa M. Co.b3	42⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	48⅜	500	Ill. Cen. R....s3	128⅞
15,000	do...b5	48⅝	100	do...b10	129
700	Erie Railway	109⅞	200	Chi. & R. I. R....b4	110¾
200	do...s3	109⅞	300	do	110⅜
100	do...b10	110	100	do...b5	110⅜
200	Reading R....s3	133⅞	100	do...s10	110
200	M. S. & N. I....s3	85⅞	100	Chic. & N. W....b5	54⅜
800	do	85⅞	100	do	54
800	Hud. River R....s3	127⅜	100	Chi.& N.W.Pref.	86⅜
100	Clev. & Pitts.	111½	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	112⅜
200	Quick. M. Co.	82⅝	300	Cumb. Coal Co.	59

FRIDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The following are the particulars of the Public Debt to Tuesday last, 23d inst., the total of which was telegraphed to the morning papers:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUG. 23.

	Aug. 23.	Aug. 16.
Six per cents, 1867-'8	$18,323,592	$18,323,592
Five per cents, 1871-'74	27,022,000	27,022,000
Five per cents, 1865	2,052,000	2,052,000
Six per cents, 1881	176,488,650	172,363,500
7-30's, convertible into 1881	74,629,300	77,965,400
5-20 years' 6 per cents	510,756,900	510,756,900
10-40 years 5 per cents	77,170,700	75,868,800
Oregon 6 per cents	1,016,000	1,016,000
Total Gold-bearing	$887,459,142	$885,358,192
Deposits at 6 per cent	53,221,432	52,821,689
Treasury Certificates, 6s	192,754,000	186,162,000
One-year 5 per cents	44,520,000	44,520,000
Two-year 5 per cents	16,480,000	16,480,000
Two-year coupon 5s	79,377,502	79,577,502
Three-year 6s, compound	43,900,000	41,360,000
New 7-30 per cents	21,951,000	14,291,950
Total Currency Interest	$452,203,934	$435,013,141
Greenbacks	433,160,569	433,160,569
Fractional Notes	24,283,042	24,017,842
Due Creditors ... $79,837,000 Less on hand ... 18,036,483	—61,800,517	71,797,641
Old Debt, interest ceased	367,170	367,170
Total free of interest	$519,611,298	$529,343,222
Total of all Debt	$1,859,274,374	$1,849,714,555

The progressive increase of the Public Debt, of all descriptions, since the 5th July, when Mr. FESSENDEN took charge of the Treasury, is as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
July 5	$1,792,867,040	$73,425,240
July 12	1,795,033,569	73,752,554
July 19	1,796,298,366	74,758,047
July 26	1,805,523,564	73,850,529
Aug. 2	1,837,492,170	76,418,305
Aug. 9	1,832,649,815	74,871,669
Aug. 16	1,849,714,555	76,088,185
Aug. 22	1,859,274,374	76,530,069
Increase 49 days	$66,407,334	$3,074,829
Average daily increase of Principal		$1,355,252

Aggregate of Interest per annum 4.06 ℘ cent.

The original issue of the two-years 5 ℘ cent. coupon Treasury Notes, which are being canceled as they return to the Treasury, with the view to substitute the plainer and more desirable three-year 6 ℘ cent. compound Interest Notes, was

Notes, was	$150,000,000
Withdrawn and canceled	70,622,498
Leaving outstanding	$79,377,502
Amount canceled as above	$70,622,498
Issues of 6 ℘ cent. Compound Notes	43,900,000
Leaving available	$26,722,498

The price of Gold, after opening with some show of firmness this morning, suddenly fell off 1½@2 ℘ cent. as the offerings from numerous moderate holders who are drawing their Gold interest from the Treasury came upon the market and the dullness of Bills on London became apparent. The sales of Gold from 256 fell back to 254½@253¾ ℘ cent.; the Gold Room leaving off weak at 3:30 o'clock. There was not a great deal said on the Street about Peace rumors or the military situation, but there seems to be a vague general impression that both Gold and Exchange are being silently influenced by the mere discussion of the political points of the War. There is a corresponding strength, on the other hand, in the demand for the Government Securities, and buyers of the Gold-bearing Stocks for Europe pay but secondary regard to the course of Exchange, reasonably anticipating that the prices for 5-20s and 1881s will go up on the other side as Gold falls here, and good news goes out by each succeeding packet. Outside the Stock Exchange, there was a free demand for both the 6 ℘ cent. stocks just named, and also for the 10-40 years 5 ℘ cents, which also carry Gold interest, and are offered by the Government until the close of this month at the equivalent of 97¼@97½ ℘ cent. Currency, with the 1st September coupon paid.

The sales of the 10-40 Bonds by the Fourth National Bank are $175,000, and the fresh orders to Washington from the First National Bank are $150,000. The last named Bank also sent orders for $100,000 of the new 7-30s. The sales of 5-20s at the Stock Exchange were large at 112½@113 ℘ cent., and of 1881s at 109⅜@109⅝ ℘ cent. The market is also daily absorbing a large amount of Treasury Certificates, one year to run, at 95 ℘ cent. It is probable that an order will be made after the 1st of September, under which the payment of the earlier maturing Certificates, if tendered in part settlement (the proportion to be designated in the order) of new subscriptions to the 10-40 Gold-bearing Loan. The Certificates falling due in the next four or six months—September to March—are already in demand at from 96½ to 99 ℘ cent., according to date of maturity, and their withdrawal from the market (by prepayment in the way alluded to) would, of course, advance the later issues, now selling at 95 ℘ cent.

The firmness on the Railway Stocks at the close of business yesterday, was not fully supported to-day, although there was a good demand through the early Board. Prices were lower at the Second Board, and the general market at 4 o'clock left off tame, at the following quotations, as compared with the same hour yesterday. There was a further decline in Gold to 253¼ ℘ cent.:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s. 1861	109⅜	109⅜	Mich. Central	135	135
U. S. 5-20's	112⅛	112⅜	Mich. Southern	87	85⅝
N. Y. Central	129	129	Illinois Cen	130¼	128⅞
Erie	110⅜	110	Pittsburgh	111⅜	111
Erie Preferred	110	110	Fort Wayne	112⅜	112⅜
Hudson	129⅜	127¾	Rock Island	111	110
Canton	34½	34	Reading	134⅜	133⅞
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	82⅞	83⅜
Toledo	128	128	Cum'land Coal	58	59
Northwest	55	54	Mariposa	42	41⅝
Ohio & M. Certfs	48⅜	48⅛	N. West Pref.	87⅝	87

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. Amer	104
Merchants'	109	Hanover	100
Mechanics'	112	Irving	100
America	131	Corn Exchange	100
Tradesmen's	113	Continental	102⅜
Merchants' Exchange	100	Import. & Traders'	101
State of New-York	115	Park	138
Commerce	107	Fourth National	96⅜
American Exchange	116½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which hold steady in prices, and are in fair demand:

N.Y. Cen. 7s, conv.,'76	132	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	112
Erie 1sts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	104
Buff.N.Y.&E.,'77	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	102⅜
Hud. R. 1sts '69	116	Lac. & W. bonds	112
Hud. R. 2ds S. F.	130	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
Hud. R. Bonds	100	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Harlem 3ds, '68	105	Gal. & Chi. extended	125
Mich. C. '69 & '72	135	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114⅜
Mich. C. new. 1sts, '82	140	N. J. Central 1sts	100⅜
Chi. B. & Quincy	134	Pitts, Ft. W. & Chic.	127⅜
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Miss & Mo. L. G.	66
N. Ind. Goshen L.	106	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	108
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116	Atlantic & G. W.	103⅜
Ill. Central, '7s	126		

Mr. WILLIAM A. CAMP, for many years an efficient clerk in the Clearing House of the Associated Banks of New-York, has been made the head clerk or manager, in place of Mr. GEORGE D. LYMAN, resigned.

The earnings on the Western Roads last week (third week in August) show a liberal and general increase on the business of the same week last season.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company earned for the third week in August:

1864	$108,669 19
1863	69,107 82
Increase, 57 ℘ cent	$39,561 37

The Michigan Central Road earned the third week in August: in 1863, $47,648; 1864, $77,972; increase, $30,324.

The Michigan Southern Road earned the third week in August: 1863, $48,534; 1864, $74,222; increase, $25,688.

The Chicago and Alton Road earned the third week in August: 1863, $41,000; 1864, $72,000; increase, $31,000.

The increase the same week on the Rock Island is $32,000, and on the Toledo $13,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $979,257 36; including for Customs, $278,000; Payments, $2,335,978 91; on account of Loan, Ten-forties, $63,700; balance, $20,465,251 04; Seven-thirty notes, $139,850.

The week's entries of Foreign Dry Goods at this port have been to the moderate amount of $1,134,640. The amount marketed was $1,108,125. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	778	$293,129	561	$260,499	660	$287,219
Mf. of Cot'n.	330	87,586	110	32,639	106	34,134
Mf. of Silk	99	70,354	95	103,404	90	68,783
Mf. of Flax	2,532	189,581	735	54,660	137	35,164
Miscellan's	82	27,960	30	14,823	31	14,135
Total	3,821	$668,610	1,531	$466,030	1,024	$439,515
		466,030				668,610
Total entered		$1,134,640	Total marketed.			$1,108,125

We call attention to the loan of $250,000 for Richmond County, Staten Island, (see advertisement in our column.) The bids or offers close at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The loan is a desirable one for parties investing, and is offered at 7 ℘ cent. interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE;

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. CISCO, ESQ., U. S. Aſſiſtant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchaſe or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the uſual commiſſion.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all acceſſible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of buſineſs without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 17,755 bbls. Flour, 406 bbls. Corn Meal, 76,833 bushels Wheat, 22,200 bushels Corn, 81,307 bushels Oats, 1,109 pkgs. Provisions, and 674 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand, at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls. ℘ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are in fair request at full prices.

COFFEE—Continues quiet, yet firm. Java, 55c.@60c.; Rio, 50c.@54c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 48c.@50c; Jamaica, 44c.@46c., and St. Domingo, 43c.@44c. ℘ lb.

CHEMICALS—Are inactive at previous quotations.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at lower and drooping prices. Middlings, $1 86@$1 87 ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 750 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered at somewhat firmer prices, hence transactions have been restricted, the market closing tamely. Sales since our last amount to 18,700 bbls., including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $9 90@$10 40; poor to choice Extra State at $10 70@$11 25, chiefly at $10 75@$10 90, and 9,500 bbls. for October delivery at $11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 30 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 90	@10 40
Extra State	10 70	@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 65	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	11 00	@11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35	@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 40	@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 40	@16 50

Southern Flour is in less demand at full prices; sales since our last 1,200 bbls. at $11 40@$12 40 for poor to good, and $12 45@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, the latter now held higher, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand at firmer prices; sales 800 bbls. extra at $10 70@$12 75 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is heavy to-day, including fine and superfine at from $9@$10 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 35 for Atlantic, $8 45 for Marsh's Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 725 bbls.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet; prices have not varied materially.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at buoyant prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and held more firmly, but has not been very active. Sales have been made since our last of 87,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 47@$2 53, the latter rate for choice New; Red Western at $2 35@$2 47, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 37@$2 39; Milwaukee Club at $2 22@$2 36, and Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 36 ℘ bushel. Corn opened briskly and buoyantly but closed heavily; sales since our last, 62,500 bushels, at $1 63@$1 65, closing at $1 63@$1 64 for mixed Western, and $1 60 for unsound ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 85@$1 90 ℘ bushel. Oats are in less demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 93c.@94c., Western at 95c.@95½c., and State at 94c.@95c., cash, ℘ bushel; 5,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $2 50. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 24, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour—the market would be very active if there was any stock here, as there is a brisk demand for shipment. The small supply prevents the execution of a good many orders. Prices have advanced about 75c. ℘ bbl., and close firm. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 276,375 bbls., as follows: To Buffalo, 97,273 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 35,635 bbls.; to Canada, 56,563 bbls.; to Grand Trunk steamers, 56,465 bbls.; by D. & M. Railroad, 24,202 bbls.; other ports, 4,237 bbls. Receipts for week, 1,270 bbls. against 2,576 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 40 ℘ bbl. WHEAT—The moderate receipts during the past week have prevented a large business, but there has been an active speculative demand, and more doing for shipment, and an advance of 7c. ℘ bushel has been established. The new Spring Wheat has commenced to arrive in small lots, but not enough has come in yet to give much indication of the quality of the crop. The stock of all kinds Wheat in store is estimated at about 375,000 bushels, the greater part of this is No. 1. Receipts for the week 71,362 bushels, against 108,368 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 6,903,927 bushels. The shipments for week sum up 100,335 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 7,013,705 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 4,400,587 bushels; to Oswego, 416,227 bushels; to Canada, 1,946,783 bushels; to other ports, 250,108 bushels. The market closed rather unsettled this afternoon at $2 08 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat, in store, (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as Amber Milwaukee and Amber Iowa.) No. 2 do. at $1 95@$2 02. Gold is reported at 257. Oats quiet at 65c.@66c., in store, for new, and 68c. for old. Receipts for week 15,141 bushels. Corn firm at $1 28@$1 29 in store. Receipts for week 6,700 bushels. Lake Freights steady at 9c. on Wheat to Buffalo—nominal at 15c. to Oswego."

The following statement shows the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the under-mentioned places for the week ending Aug. 20:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago	14,259	275,566	300,802	602,892	15,924	35,825
Milwaukee	1,404	73,483	4,751	17,837	241	1,171
Toledo	36,504	420,113	36,250	45,610	—	1,050
Cleveland	—	45,550	4,400	21,300	1,200	—
Detroit	6,081	13,373	—	1,265	5,546	—
Cincinnati	6,747	34,624	16,985	32,251	8,042	727

HAY—North River is in fair demand at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for small lots for City use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are quite dull at irregular prices.

HOPS—Are salable and buoyant, including last years' crop, at 24c.@38c. for inferior to very choice, ℘ lb.

HEMP—Is inactive, yet quoted steady.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand; prices of hemlock-tanned favor sellers.

METALS—Are in rather more request and generally buoyant.

MOLASSES—Is inquired for, and held with much firmness.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Resin at $38@$55 ℘ 280 lbs., Tar at $16@$18 ℘ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 40@$3 55 ℘ gallon.

OILS—Continue in limited demand at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 65@$1 68; No. 1 Lard at $1 75@$1 85; Crude Petroleum at 53c.@54c.; Refined Petroleum at 88c.@90c., free, and 86c.@87c., in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and has advanced. Sales since our last 10,250 bbls., at $39@$40, closing at $40, for New Mess, $40 50@$42 for September delivery, and $37@$38 for Old Mess, $38 for Prime Mess, $38 for thin Mess, $35 50@$36 50 for Prime. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., and 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales of 300 pkgs. Bacon is unaltered. Lard is in lively demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 4,650 tcs. and bbls. at 23c.@24½c., and for September delivery at 24½c.@24⅝c., ℘ lb. Beef continues in fair request, at $22@$27 for Extra Mess; $16@$21 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; sales of 340 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 48c.@54c. for poor to prime, and 55c.@57c. for choice to fancy State, and 41c.@49c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in request at 18c.@27c. ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Are quiet and prices are somewhat nominal.

SPICES—Have been less active, but held very firmly.

SUGARS have been less sought after, and less bouyant. Sales since our last, 650 hhds., including Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 21c.@24¼, ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, at 24c.@29½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 118,000 lbs., at 19½c.@20½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Continue in demand at very full prices.

TOBACCO—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots, and prices are firm. Sales of 578 hhds. Kentucky at 15@38c., and 164 cases Seed Leaf at 32@50c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $1 82½@$1 84 ℘ gallon, the market closing very heavily.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quite dull to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour (to fill up) at 1s.; 28,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.@5½d.; 12,000 bushels Corn at 5½d., in bags; 100 tons Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. For a Mediterranean port, a Mechlenburg bark, with Wheat, on private terms. For Terragona, a ship, with Staves, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Aug. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Halifax.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mails	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.
South Mail at	

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

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TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS.—Wanted to purchase, a well-assorted stock of dry goods, not to exceed $12,000. Any dealer desirous of selling out cheap can find a purchaser by addressing H. & CO., Box No. 1,842 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED.—AN AMERICAN dentist, having a large and lucrative practice in one of the principal cities of Europe, is desirous of obtaining a partner. To a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, a first-class operator, over 30 years of age, of good general education, and cultivated manners, with or without money, this is a most favorable opportunity for permanent establishment. To a person without money (the other requisites being fulfilled) half the proceeds of his own labor in filling teeth will be given, the advertiser assuming all the expenses of the office. In case capital is furnished, a share in the entire business will be offered. Address with name and references until Sept. 7, DENTIST, care of Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER—OR FOR SALE. A new motive power; it is well adapted for shipping, as a vessel can carry three parts of her tonnage cost; is about one-fiftieth less than steam; the model is ready. For further information address the inventor, JOHN C. HEYTON, New-Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn.

WANTED—A MARINE ENGINEER OF CApacity and experience, to take the business agency of a valuable patented invention, well known and in extensive use in the navy and mercantile marine. The opening is a fine one, as a liberal interest will be given. Address (with real name, which will be confidential,) M. E., Box No. 2,454 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCE—TO GO TO LONDON, for the proprietors of a new low cost first-class family sewing-machine (just patented in Europe.) An exclusive or partial interest given, with full stock of machines. Address, stating real name, capital at command, &c., H. H., Box No. 1,442 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the clothing store No. 171½ Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., formerly occupied by D. Leary, deceased. To any one wishing to engage in the business, a fine opportunity is here offered. Apply on the premises from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—N. E. STATES IN RICHARDSON'S Patent Shaft Coupling. Manufacturers desiring a monopoly in the sale of this well-known improvement, will call at once upon SNYDER & WALTER, No. 220 Broadway, New-York.

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HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
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The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

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WANTED—BOARD, FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, by a gentleman, wife and girl ten years old; location between Lexington and 7th-av., 30th and 42d sts.; want parlor and two bedrooms; second floor preferred; liberal price paid for good board and accommodations; unexceptionable references. Address S. K. G., Box No. 412 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT FIRST OF October, by a gentleman and wife, with private table, parlor, and bedroom on second floor; must be in first-class neighborhood; private family preferred; best reference given and required. Address, with terms and full particulars, SAXTON, Box No. 3,815 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

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AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, a few desirable rooms can now be had for the Autumn or permanently in the Summit House; location unsurpassed for health and convenience, pure mountain air, picturesque scenery, fine drives, &c.; house pleasantly situated near churches, schools, telegraph station, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot, fourteen trains daily. Address or apply at SUMMIT HOUSE, Summit, N. J.

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French Note Paper, Seals and Embossing Presses, Silver Plates, &c., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

CORRUGATED AND RIDGED IRON HOUSES.—Notice is hereby given that the permission granted by me on the 10th day of September, 1863, to LAWRENCE B. VAIL, to make contracts for and construct houses of corrugated or ridged iron, under my patents, has been revoked, and all his rights and privileges under that permission have ceased; and any person contracting with him or erecting buildings or edifices of corrugated or ridged iron through him, after this date, will be rigidly prosecuted for infringment upon the patents held by me.

SAMUEL J. SEELY, Patentee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

Persons desirous of erecting buildings on my patents, of any size or description, or parties wishing to purchase privileges for State, county or cities, will please apply to the inventor, SAMUEL J. SEELY, Reade-st., one door east of Centre, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; MLLE. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—EVELEEN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No material change is reported in the military situation around Petersburgh. On the right a severe cannonade is kept up in front of the Eighteenth Corps. On the left the line has been extended about six or seven miles, and our forces now hold the Weldon Railroad to Ream's Station. It is surmised that the rebel lines has been contracted on our left front. The losses of the Fifth Corps in the battles of Friday and Sunday were quite severe. On Thursday morning, a sortie was made by the rebels in front of Gen. BUTLER's right wing. The enemy were repulsed with loss. This attack was probably intended to feel our strength in that quarter.

The dispatches and correspondence from Gen. SHERIDAN's army give full details of the several reconnoissances made on the 24th and 25th, which developed the rebel position, and found their army in full force. Early on Thursday morning, a large body of the enemy was observed in motion on our right, in the direction of Shepherdstown, and there was a general belief in our army that an attempt to cross the river would be made. Yesterday morning two regiments of rebel cavalry, supported by some infantry, appeared at Williamsport and attempted to cross, but Gen. AVERILL resisted them, and after a four hours' fight the rebels were driven back with severe loss.

Affairs in SHERMAN's army remain very quiet. WHEELER's cavalry appeared at Steward Landing, on the Tennessee River, on the 20th, and attacked 278 men engaged in getting lumber for Chattanooga mills. He destroyed 44 wagons and camp equipage. The colored garrison was captured, and three colored soldiers were murdered after they had surrendered. THOMAS BEAD, Co. A, Fortieth Indiana, and one citizen, were also killed, and four or five men wounded. Of the laborers only 64 escaped capture. Gen. DODGE still survived his wounds on the 22d, and it was thought he would get well.

New-Oleans dates to the 18th have been received. Admiral FARRAGUT made a reconnoissance on the 24th inst. to the obstructions near Mobile, and found the Confederate steamer *Nashville* sunk across the channel, making access to the city impossible until she is removed. The rebel gunboat *Morgan*, during the reconnoissance, cannonaded our vessels from a safe distance. The Admiral had issued a congratulatory order, returning thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the fleet, for their gallant conduct during the engagement on the 5th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday, says the Louisville *Democrat* of the 24th, Mrs. ALICE GORDON BENNETT was received in this city from the front to be tried as a rebel spy. It appears that a few days since she made her way through our lines near Atlanta, and under disguise had several communications with the officers in command, after which she endeavored to make her way back to the South. While endeavoring to pass through the lines, she was arrested, and sent to this City under guard. She states that her husband is on the *Winona*, one of Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet, and, at her own request, she will be sent to New-Orleans for trial.

The Petersburgh correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, says that our sharpshooters kill their artillerists sometimes a mile distant. He states that the day before he wrote, a spent ball struck the ground in front of Gen. LEE, and hit his heel, and a few minutes after a young officer, standing near LEE, was shot through the lungs.

During WHEELER's recent raid near Dalton, a recruiting agent from Ohio, named JOHN GRAW, together with a lot of negroes, were captured by the rebel forces. Mr. GRAW succeeded afterward in making his escape. During his brief sojourn among the rebels, they relieved him of upwards of $4,000 in money.

It is reported that there is considerable rebel force near Morristown, Tenn., who are engaged in threshing out wheat and carrying it through the lines. This force is said to number several thousand.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday to receive the balance of the assessment-rolls of the real and personal estate in the City taxable this year. They were received and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. Accompanying the communication of the Tax Commissioners was a tabular statement of their figures, which we publish entire elsewhere. The grand footing shows a net increase of $40,691,749 over last year's figures. The real estate valuations foot up $410,774,435, against $402,187,382 last year—an increase of $8,597,053. The personal estate amounts to $223,920,505, against $191,154,543 last year—an increase of $32,765,962. The decreases amount to but little, and are upon the real estate in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards. The real estate valuations of all the other Wards are increased. The board adjourned to Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

United States Commissioner OSBORNE decided yesterday, in the case of JOHN MULLALY, editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, that there was no evidence to hold the accused, and he must be discharged.

On the 24th ult., the steamers *Gettysburgh*, *Keystone State* and *Massachusetts*, captured the blockade-runner *Lillian*, from Wilmington for Bermuda.

W. H. HOWE, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was hung at Fort Mifflin at noon yesterday for desertion and killing an enrolling officer in Montgomery County a few months since.

A St. John pilot was murdered yesterday in Boston by a United States sailor.

There was a large demand for Government Stocks and Treasury paper yesterday, and a decline of 2 ₩ cent. in Gold. The Railways left off dull, the rise of the day before not being fully supported in the afternoon. Money, 7 ₩ cent.

Produce and Merchandise generally attracted less attention yesterday, the markets closing in favor of buyers. The scarcity of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs enabled holders to put up prices slightly early in the day, but transactions were restricted. Speculation was active in Hog products, which were buoyant. Otherwise general business was quiet and depressed.

The Crisis of the Country.

One would imagine, to listen to much of the talk which is heard about the call for 500,000 and the draft which is likely to follow it, that the raising of men for the United States Army was the cruel freak of an Eastern tyrant; that the war was being carried on for the amusement or gratification of the President and the Cabinet; and that everybody owed it to his family and friends to defraud them of their prey by every conceivable means. The Albany *Atlas & Argus* contained a real or pretended letter, a few days ago, from a country reader, which represented a prodigious change as having come over the Republicans in his neighborhood; that they were so outraged by the determination of the Government to get more men for the army, that hundreds of them were going to vote against the tyrannical LINCOLN in November. They were raising men as fast as they could—as fast as a proper attention to their farms and business would let them—as fast, in short, as was convenient; and to think of drafting simply because they had not made up their quota, and were not likely to make it up, was more than they could endure. The story was told in a strong, bold, democratic way, and was probably half fiction and half exaggeration; but sentiments of this kind crop out in the conversation of a great many people who profess the most unbounded devotion to the war. Some people are furious with the Government for wanting more men; others think it quite natural they should want them, but think it brutal and inhuman that they should not make up their minds to go without them; but a still larger number—and this class includes a great many "loyal" friends of the Union—while acknowledging it to be the right and duty of the Government to get recruits, believe it to be the right of the public to prevent its getting them from amongst the native population in every way short of armed resistance; and they act up to their belief. They seem to consider their relations with the Executive something like those of a traveler with an armed highwayman; they surrender with a good grace what they cannot conceal, but nothing more.

But is this Democratic? Is this Republican? Is this the way that loyal men ought to stand by "the best Government the world ever saw?" Does any one suppose that this war can end successfully for us, or end in any way but in ruin, if the men whom the people have commissioned "to see that the republic suffers no damage," can get no better support than this from that portion of the population which is most interested in the preservation of the Union, and has the keenest and highest appreciation of its value? Does any one seriously suppose that a struggle, the throes of which are felt to the uttermost ends of the earth—which may, without the old Roman exaggeration, be fairly called "*orbis terrarum perturbatio*,"—can be brought to a triumphant close by speeches and toasts and "drawing checks?" If we were to judge of the disposition of the mass of men at the North from the desperation of some of the efforts which we witness on the part of towns, counties and States even, to escape the draft, we might fairly conclude that, if it were possible, our next army would be entirely composed of the sweepings of emigrant ships, of negro slaves, and of any other refuse we could pick up, and—here is the worst of it—of that noble remnant of the old army who, faithful to the last, have gone back after three years of hardship and danger, to face the storm once more. There is hardly a county in the North at this moment which is not busy selling bonds in order to buy up for service in the army the worst military material to be found in the Western world—foreign mercenaries and liberated slaves. The call of the Government for men is the signal, not for a rush to arms, but for a prodigious scratching of pens, and issuing of "evidences of indebtedness." Everybody who can, takes up his check-book, not his sword, and meets the Provost-Marshal with a smiling patriotic face.

These are unpleasant things to say, but it is unfortunately high time to say them. We have got to the point where our dangers must be looked in the face and talked about. And one of the first things to be said and remembered is that the army in the field is not LINCOLN's army, but ours; that the prosecution of the war is our affair, not his. And, having laid this to heart, let us all be frank, and confess honestly that a people in such a state of mind as the Southerners, with armies of so much pluck, spirit and endurance, and so well led, as they put and keep in the field, *cannot be subdued by any force that is not composed of the bone and sinew of the North*; that is not composed of men who will fight for love of the cause; who have something more than a soldier's respect for the flag; and who are animated by higher and better motives than any hired alien or Southern field-hand can ever be.

The country has already made prodigious and unprecedented exertions in the raising of armies; and if the fame and credit of what it has already accomplished were sufficient to rout LEE and HOOD, we would strongly advise everybody to take his ease, and go on making money. But JEFFERSON DAVIS knows perfectly well how much we have done, and what great sacrifices we have made; and yet the knowledge of it does not cause him to give way an inch. It is, in short, in what we will do, and not in what we have once done, that our thunder lies.

The New Triumph of Gen. Grant.

In war, there are certain operations which have but little influence on the progress or result of a campaign, which may yet produce a tremendous effect on the popular mind; while there are others of great and far-reaching importance which pass entirely unconsidered, and whose value may only be seen at the close of the campaign, or the end of the war. We thought but little of it when Gen. GRANT seized and occupied Paducah three years ago; yet no one can at this day intelligently survey the great field of military operations in the Southwest, and study the progress of our arms from the Ohio River to the mountains of Georgia and the Gulf of Mexico, without being compelled to acknowledge that that sudden and sagacious stroke of our present Lieutenant-General on the 6th of September, 1861, has had the most important bearing on all our Southwestern campaigns, from that of Fort Donelson down to that of Atlanta. On the other hand, there have been incidents—such, for example, as the late "crater" affair in front of Petersburgh—which, from certain inherent characteristics, from circumstances connected with them, or from the moment at which they occurred, have produced a popular effect altogether out of comparison with their military value or their real bearing. The *mine*, of the 30th of June last, produced a terrific explosion, a tremendous noise, and a painful and heavy loss of life. It also stunned the public, caused great disheartenment throughout the country, and induced the Copperheads to proclaim the whole campaign an inglorious failure, and the conquest of the South an impossibility. Yet events have already shown that it had but a very limited and temporary influence upon the progress of operations against Petersburgh, and is likely to have no influence whatever adverse to the triumphant success of the great campaign. Many additional illustrations might be given of the fact that it is not those things which most startle the country that most affect the campaign; and of its converse, that many things pass away unheeded which yet give to affairs the shape and direction that they will finally assume.

It is not merely since our recent success on the Weldon Railroad that we have begun to appreciate the importance that must attach to the seizure and holding of that line. It was seen, when GRANT crossed his army to the south bank of the James in June last, by every one who considered the means that must be adopted in operating against Richmond. It was seen by the rebels, as was shown by extracts we gave from their papers weeks ago. It was seen by military observers in Europe, as articles quoted in our columns have shown. The importance of the work was seen from GRANT's thrice repeated effort to achieve it. It was seen from LEE's energy and success in twice repelling him. It was again seen in the extensive machinery to effect it which GRANT has had in operation for the last few weeks. It was seen in the suddenness with which, when, all unexpected to LEE, WARREN moved on to the road on Thursday of last week, the rebel General flung forward all his available force, and made on Friday and Sunday two desperate but fruitless efforts to regain what he had lost. Its importance arises from the fact that it is a vital triumph in the way of isolating Richmond, and cutting off those lines of communication and supply which are absolutely essential to its existence as the centre and camping-ground of a great military force. Its value may be overrated. This we do not desire. It gives us no great immediate result. It is by no means decisive. It may not be possible to hold what we have gained; for LEE is a performer in this play of strategy as well as GRANT. All we say is that we have gained an important and signal success, of a character quite different from any of our other recent successes, and which has the greatest bearings, and promises the best results.

We have said this step is but one of several that must be taken; but our latest advices from WARREN inform us that he holds his ground firmly, and late rebel advices convey the gratifying and significant intelligence that he has already begun to operate upon the Danville Railroad—the only line, since the loss of the Weldon road, which Richmond now has connecting it with the States beyond Virginia. Let all true men be strong and hopeful. The end and victory will come by and by.

Rebel Views of Northern Politics.

In addition to the political articles we yesterday quoted from the Richmond press, we copy several others this morning. The long discussion from the Richmond *Whig* upon the "Chicago Convention, its candidates and Platform," is very ably and shrewdly written, and the writer ostensibly puts it forth for the benefit of the Convention, saying that he "makes no apology for offering suggestions to the Northern Democracy as to their plan for the Presidential campaign." It is to be hoped that the delegates to the Convention, and those whom they represent, as well as the people of the country at large, may give due heed to this voice from Richmond. The *Whig* is evidently opposed to LINCOLN, and pretends to be opposed to MCCLELLAN; it thinks HORATIO SEYMOUR "might do," and FILLMORE "would be a good selection;" but the candidate of its soul, the hero of its love, the man for the crisis, is DON CARLOS BUELL. Why will not Chicago oblige Richmond by paying some heed to the advice which has been written out with great astuteness for its benefit?

The Richmond *Dispatch* also discusses our forthcoming Presidential election. It thinks that on the whole the "monster who now rules the Yankees" has the best chance for the next term of the Presidency, and that nothing will destroy his prospects but military reverses to the Yankees in the next two months. The Copperhead organs in the North carry out precisely the ideas of Richmond in this matter, and if it is not in their power to secure the defeat of our glorious armies, they malevolently misinterpret every military incident and movement and campaign, and thus endeavor to produce the impression throughout the country that the defeats and disasters the rebels so much desire, are and have been always and incessantly and everywhere overtaking our arms. The Richmond *Dispatch* thinks that the success of the Northern Copperheads depends upon the successes of the rebel armies; and the Copperheads seem to be very well aware of the fact.

The Muller Extradition Case.

The London railway murder case does not promise so much of interest in the development of what has been called the art of man-slaughter, as the copious details of the investigation, since the commission of the crime, at first foreshadowed. The brief but pointed inquiry and the evidence taken before the United States Commissioner, yesterday, reduces at once the crime and the criminal to a vulgar and despicable level. Within less than a week of the time when Mr. BRIGGS was found lying, bruised, bleeding and speechless on the railway track, between the Bow and Hackney railroad stations, MULLER had left in different parts of London—as the testimony taken yesterday shows—abundant evidence to convict him ten times over. All that remains, indeed, for investigation now, (and this will be done in London,) refers to the precise point at which MULLER got on to the train, and the instrument he used in making his victim so powerless that he was able to throw him out of the narrow window of a tightly-locked first-class English railway carriage.

It was on the night of the 9th of July that Mr. BRIGGS, a responsible bank clerk, over sixty years of age, was returning to his home in the suburbs, after dining with a relative. At the Bow Station he was seen alive, seated in the carriage with two other passengers. Before the Hackney Station—less than five minutes distant from Bow—was reached, the deed was done, for the body, shortly after the outward bound train had passed, was discovered on the track.

The work, then, must have been accomplished with no ordinary dispatch, and that is the only thing in the evidence thus far which would indicate in MULLER an expert. But even this may have been the result of a frantic terror inspired in the wretch by his inability to effect the robbery (which was evidently MULLER's prime object,) without first stunning the unfortunate victim.

Before the body was thrown through the window of the carriage, Mr. BRIGGS must have been robbed of all that MULLER could conveniently lay hands on. The watch and chain, at least, must have been taken in the first struggle. The hat which was exchanged for MULLER's own, may have been taken by accident, although as hats, no less than jewelry, appear to have been among the murderer's special cravings, he may have clutched at it designedly.

The footpaths of the murderer, it will be seen, were easily traced. He sold Mr. BRIGGS' watch-chain to Mr. DEATH, a London jeweler, for £3 10s. sterling, taking the amount out in trade. He was noticed in his old haunts with a different hat from that he had been accustomed to wear. He showed his new jewelry to his friends, and generally made his record as distinct as could be desired before he took his passage for this City. Then, in order to still further aid his pursuers, he took ship in a slow sailing vessel for New-York, where several officers of the London detective force, a cabman who knew him in London, a son of Mr. BRIGGS, and Mr. DEATH, the jeweler, (who, at once identified him here,) have been waiting his arrival for several weeks. And finally, he brought Mr. BRIGGS' watch and hat with him here, to make his identity unmistakable.

Taken altogether, it is a murder which has nothing about it except the place of its commission, to distinguish it from the most vulgar case of man-slaying inspired by theftuous propensities. MULLER, indeed, shows in his appearance that he could only commit such a deed under the base instinct of greed, and that he would go about the business with no other skill than his low instincts could at the moment inspire.

The Rebel Agencies in Europe.

There is a natural curiosity, down South, which finds expression through the Richmond *Examiner*, to know how it comes about that Mr. MASON is again holding semi-official interviews with Lord PALMERSTON. When, recently, Mr. MASON abandoned his functions as rebel emissary in London, he did so by express order of his "Government." He did so, moreover, we are assured, with the entire approval of "the whole Confederacy." He was ordered to withdraw only after ample proof had been obtained that the English Government refused recognition, and after he had been repeatedly and ignominiously repelled at the doors of the British Foreign Office, by the "supercilious and insolent manner of Lord RUSSELL." To find Mr. MASON, then, "who is very much the superior of that small lord," again dangling in the ante-chamber, is found to be altogether "too much," and the Richmond journalist requests to know why it is so.

In this most pertinent request many inquiring minds here among ourselves will readily join, as also in the equally pointed inquiry of the Richmond publicist wherein he desires to know why, instead of permitting Mr. MASON's return to London, the "Confederate Government" did not proceed to the logical sequel of its first action in terminating Mr. MASON's embassy, and recall Mr. SLIDELL from Paris at the same time?

If, as the Richmond *Examiner* protests, all the English Consuls at Confederate ports were dismissed, "on finding that they were presuming *to interfere where they had no business*, * * * and in some cases going so far as *to advise British residents not to fight* in defence of the country when invaded," the editor's inquiries would apply with as much pertinence to the English Government as to the Chiefs of the Confederacy. A British Consul, say at Charleston or Savannah, accredited to the Government of the United States, accredited solely to that Government, and holding his exequatur from the President of the United States, and from him alone, finds it necessary, in the exercise of his functions, to notify British subjects residing in the rebel States, that the Queen has issued a proclamation of neutrality between the insurgent States, and the Federal Government, that they can only participate in the war at the risk of losing the protection of their own Government, and that it is their bounden duty as loyal subjects not to enter the ranks of the insurgent army. For this simple execution of an order, emanating directly from the head of his own Government, the Consul, we are told, is promptly and properly dismissed, and thence the conclusion is drawn—and drawn, we must admit, with logical precision—that from that date forth the Confederate emissary had no manner of business in the ante-chambers of the British Foreign Office.

It may have been that in the lately reported interview with Lord PALMERSTON, this question of the dismissal of Consuls from the rebel ports was under discussion. Indeed it is hardly possible to conceive how a British Minister could possibly justify the concession of even a semi-official interview to DAVIS' emissary after the refusal of the Richmond Government to permit the residence of British Consular agents within their temporary dominions. The relation between the agents of the Confederacy and the British Government is of a character so anomalous, that it is altogether past comprehension. A Richmond authority boasted the other day that there are now twenty-five thousand British subjects serving as conscripts in the rebel army. They are serving there because no Consular agent of their Government is permitted to remain in the insurgent territory to protect their interest. They are serving there because the Government of Great Britain is either too much interested in the success of the rebellion, or too craven to assert the rights of British subjects abroad. They can take either horn. The power of England, in either case, is despised and contemned even by these very conspirators who are eager to-day to have their "peace commissioners" permitted to pass under an escort to Washington for the avowed object of securing a cessation of the war.

CALIFORNIA.

Our Naval Force on the Pacific Station.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 16.

Considering the exigencies of war, it is not strange that the naval force of the United States on the Pacific station is much less than the threatening future demands for our safety. It is neither sufficient to defend the coast from pirates adventuring under the Confederate flag, nor from foreign fleets in case of war. It is not because we believe war with France is inevitable or even probable, but because a fair preparation to meet insolence with dignity and intrusion with firmness is the best way to insure peace, that we propose to inquire what is the strength of our naval force on this station, and whether it is such that we may rely on it without presumption in such an emergency as possibly may arise, considering the civil war we are engaged in and the delicate condition of our foreign relations.

Of professed fighting craft, our Pacific squadron has six vessels. These, with two storeships, constitute our naval force. Another vessel has for some time been expected upon the station, and assuming that she has arrived, and is on duty in South American waters, we will add her to the force. We then have a grand total of nine vessels, *such as they are*. But mere numbers do not represent strength—of what kind of fighting stuff is our force made? Four of the fleet are steamers. Two of them—the *Lancaster* and the *Narragansett*—are screw steamers, and the first-named may be said to be the best specimen of the whole lot for fighting purposes. The *Lancaster* is rated on the lists of our navy as a second-class sloop-of-war, a screw-steamer, having a battery of thirty guns, and a tonnage of 2,352, naval measurement. A vessel of her size would, in the English or French service, be rated a frigate; under our system of rates she is only classed as a second-class sloop-of-war. Her excellence over and above the others arises from the fact of her carrying a far heavier battery, being a more complete man-of-war in her appointments than the others, and by being a screw-steamer, furnished with auxiliary power, she has those vital points of a war-steamer—the boilers and machinery—placed mainly below the water-line, and out of the reach of an enemy's shot. In respect to speed, under steam alone, this vessel is the inferior of either, and all others. Furnished with a "hoist-up" screw and but auxiliary power, she is full-rigged as a sailing vessel, and was intended to do her cruising mainly under sail. Inferior as a steamer in point of speed, she would make but a sorry figure in a chase after any vessel of reasonable running qualities. However, her mission is not to chase or look after privateers, but to carry the heaviest gun of official calibre in the squadron—the Admiral.

In point of efficiency we believe it is claimed that the side-wheel steamer *Saranac* stands next highest on the list, though this is a question open to considerable doubt. A vessel of inferior size and armament, of reasonable speed, and having the protection so necessary in a fighting craft—of her vital point, the machinery, placed below the water-line—could well contest the palm of efficiency with the *Saranac*. A side-wheel vessel cannot claim the immunity from danger economy of space, etc., and consequent efficiency as a man-of-war, that a screw-steamer can. It is no argument in favor of the former class of vessels that our Navy Department has seen fit during this present war to place afloat a large number of them. That Department has done much that may not bear the touch and analysis of after times. The *Saranac* is a vessel of old time design and construction, and rated a "second-class steamer" on the naval lists. Her armament is thirteen guns, her tonnage 1,446. She therefore stands second in number of guns and size of hulk, as well as in efficiency. The latter may be said to consist in having a reasonable degree of speed and a passable battery. A sister vessel to the *San Jacinto*, built by the same model and upon the same lines—both being experimental vessels and built at an early period in the history of our steam marine—the *Saranac* has yet to earn herself the name as an efficient vessel that her compeer has. Her most notable exploit has been the bringing of Kossuth over the seas. Her efficiency as a war vessel is impaired, and would in action be neutralized by her great vulnerability. A large portion of her machinery is above water-line, and is of course accessible to an enemy's shot. A single one might disable her, and allow an inferior antagonist to choose his position, and compel her capture or destruction at will. In fact, so much of her machinery is exposed that it is hard to see how she would escape disablement in action. The expenditure on account of her late repairs would, had it been so applied, have given us a fine, new and powerful war vessel, built according to the requrements of the times.

The *Narragansett* ought to stand second, and does probably stand third among our fighting craft in point of efficiency. She is a fast steamer—a screw vessel—and is far less vulnerable than any of the side-wheelers. She has, however, an inferior battery, an arrangement of deck hamper that prevents the efficient working of her broadside guns, worn out boilers, and defective machinery much in need of repair. These things remedied, the *Narragansett* would be one of our most efficient "coast guards," even as she would be one of the fastest of our navy vessels. Her tonnage is rated at 800, and her battery at six guns.

Lastly, as efficient craft, we have the *Saginaw*, a smart, small, light-draft, side-wheel vessel, rating 453 tons burden, and carrying four guns. Her inquisitive capacity is considerable, as her light draft enables her to peer into many out-of-the-way hiding places, so frequent on the Mexican and Central American coasts, not accessible to a larger vessel. Her great speed, too, would render her an annoying antagonist in a running fight, as she could choose her distance to lay down the gauge of battle. Vulnerable as she is, being a side-wheel vessel, it is a pity we have not more of her class to be used as a corps of observation.

The *Sassacus* mounts ten guns, is of 974 tons burden, and is rated a third-class paddle-wheel steamer. She is one of the kind known as "double-enders," having a rudder at each end intended to propel equally well either backward or forward. A new gunboat, we can only speak advisedly of her when she is known to be on our station. Being a side-wheel vessel, she of course has the defects as a fighter of that class of vessels. We believe she has a good battery and is fast. The latter quality will, of course, appeal strongly in her favor to Californians.

In our squadron are a couple of obsolete, bygone sailing vessels named the *Cyane* and *St. Louis*. The former mounts a battery of nineteen guns, is rated a first-class sloop, and of a tonnage of 972. The latter is also rated a third-class sloop, carries 18 guns, and is of 700 tons displacement. As efficient men-of-war they might both be left off our lists, and would not be missed. Every person now knows that a sailing vessel as a man-of-war is a useless thing, and, as a rule, is at the mercy of a war-steamer when brought into collision with one. We have found out to our cost that they will not do even for blockading purposes. No maritime Power pretends to build one nowadays, and no such nation, of any prestige as a warlike one, would put forward a mere sailer as a fighting craft. On the score of efficient addition to our squadron, we will, then, count the sailing vessels out. In addition to those we have named above, there are attached to the Pacific station two storeships—the *Fredonia* and *Farallones*. These, of course, are not at all belligerent, carrying a limited battery ostensibly for self-defence.

There are, then, six vessels known to be on the Pacific station, of a greater or less degree of efficiency, doing duty as American men-of-war. Among this crowd there is but one first quality of vessel as a fighting concern. The *Lancaster* alone could probably "hold her own" in a fight with a wooden vessel of equal size and armament. Were a vessel of like class with the *Alabama* or *Florida* to appear on our coast, we have no craft to catch her—unless, indeed, the little *Saginaw*. Two of our squadron are ruled out as worthless for cruising or fighting purposes. How well we would come out of a mill with either the English or French—who are a long way ahead of us on the score of naval preparation in these seas—is a matter of some doubt. "Yankee pluck" might prevail, but the odds would be against it. Or, how well are we prepared for the visit of a swift privateer to our coast? If the *Alabama* could, and the *Florida* does cavort around our Atlantic seaboard—off the maritime towns and cities thereon, and under the very guns of the numerous war-vessels cruising on those seas—how much more exempt from pursuing injury would such vessels be in our seas? It was sheer good luck for us that SEMMES did not pay us a visit after leaving the Eastern seas. Our exemption from warlike evils has been quite extraordinary, but this should not lead us to felicitate ourselves on the score of having a naval force in quantity or quality sufficient to meet the storm of war if it should come.

American Explorations in Peru.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

We learn by late advices from Peru that the Hon. E. G. SQUIER will undertake the exploration of the Republics of Peru and Bolivia after his duties as Commissioner to settle the various questions between the United States and Peru have terminated, to which important diplomatic office he was appointed by President LINCOLN in the early part of 1863. The plan of Mr. SQUIER, which has been delayed by the troubles growing out of the recent seizure by the Spanish Admiral of the Chincha Islands, as we understand, is to thoroughly examine and explore the ancient remains of the Incas, which are to be found throughout the breadth and length of Pacific Peru, and also of the Basin of the Lake of Titicaca in Bolivia, and possibly of portions of Ecuador and North Chili, and to correct the topography of those countries. In this labor great attention will be directed by this eminent American savan to the examination of the old convent and college libraries, and the public archives of these districts, of the works of ancient Spanish-American history, published in Spain and her western colonies, between 1560 and 1800; and also those left in manuscript, which are now very scarce, and particularly those relating to the Indian languages and the chronicles compiled in Spanish by descendants of the Incas or their nobles, many of whom are still to be found in the uplands of Peru. As it has been stated by late travelers and European writers that such works, especially those on languages, are often met in very careless guardianship, both in Mexico and in Peru, in the libraries of the parish priest and village churches, and this, too, of valuable works, both printed and manuscript, not to be met with in the great libraries of the Cities of Mexico, Guatemala, Lima, Bogota, Quito and La Paz. Mr. SQUIER will, no doubt, thoroughly explore this field. The works of TSCHUDI, RIVERA, EWBANK, and of English authors of the last twenty years, lead the inquirer in American antiquities merely to the threshold of the subject. Mr. SQUIER's well-known volumes on the ancient races of the Mississippi Valley, and his travels and explorations, illustrated by his own pencil, in Nicaragua, Honduras, and on the Mosquito Coast, of which large editions have been sold in the United States and Europe, and translations in several foreign languages, with his more recent valuable series of Central American archives, show that he is in every way competent to satisfy not only men of learning, literature and art, but in an eminent degree to make a popular work for the masses. His various volumes on the States of Central America fully prove his acceptability. His friends in California are given to understand that he may visit our State at the completion of his Peruvian labors, and pass overland through Central Arizona and New-Mexico, to examine the remains of the ancient races of Alta California, often noted in the *Evening Bulletin*, and of which so much has been written in *conjecture* for 300 years, but of which so little has been detailed *in fact*.

The Yale School of the Fine Arts.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 17.

On Saturday afternoon, Aug. 13, the ground was broken at the corner of Chapel and High streets, on the College Green, for the erection of "The Yale School of the Fine Arts," founded by our townsman, Mr. AUGUSTUS RUSSELL STREET. The ceremony was very simple, but was highly interesting to the few who took part in it. President WOOLSEY was absent from town, and the donor of the building was detained at home by severe illness. After the builders had marked out the principal lines of the edifice under the direction of the architect, P. B. WIGHT, Esq., of New-York, the spade was handed to President DAY, now 91 years of age, and he, with a firm foot and steady arm, thrice pressed its edge into the earth and threw aside the soil. The youngest grandson of Mr. STREET, a little boy of five years old, the son of the late Admiral FOOTE, then took the spade and still further broke the ground where the new building is to stand.

No formal speeches were made, but among the incidental remarks President DAY said that when he entered college the Linonian Society had their room in a building which occupied this very site; and that the first of his literary exercises was a composition, written for this society, read in this room and criticized by the President, EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN, afterward President of Williams College. We consider it a remarkable incident that the venerable man whose acquaintance with the college extends over nearly three-quarters of a century, going back to the days when Dr. STILES was President, should have been able to perform the first act in the construction of the new series of edifices which have lately been promised to the college; and when we think of the growth which he has witnessed, and which he has done so much to mature, we cannot but ask what are to be the future changes which some of the boys now five years old will witness—perhaps the lad who stood by the side of the revered Dominie as this new building was begun.

D. C. G.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

MORE PEACE RUMORS.

A gentleman has arrived in this city from Georgia, who came by way of Atlanta, with permission of Gen. SHERMAN, and who represents that State Government. He desires to learn *upon what basis the United States Government will treat with the State of Georgia for readmission into the Union.* This action of the Georgia authorities is had without reference to the balance of the Southern Confederacy.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Executive Committee were again in session to-day, and had a protracted sitting, adjourning at the close until to-morrow. The business so far transacted is simply routine, relating entirely to the details of the ensuing Presidential canvass. Every member is deeply impressed with the belief that Mr. LINCOLN will be reëlected; and regards the political situation as most hopeful and satisfactory for the Union party.

THE EXCHANGE OF COUPONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following regulations for the exchange of coupon for registered bonds:

Parties holding coupon bonds of any loan of the United States, except the loans of September 9, 1850, (Mexican Indemnity,) and March 6, 1861, (Oregon War,) can exchange them for registered bonds of the same loan, by presenting them at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. They should be accompanied by a letter requesting the exchange, which should state the numbers and denominations of the bonds sent, and the act under which they were issued, or the title by which they are known. The letter should also state the denominations of the registered bonds wanted in exchange, in whose name they are to be issued, the disposition to be made of them after they are issued, and the place where the interest is to be paid. Interest on registered bonds is payable by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, Assistant Treasurers of the United States at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, New-Orleans and St. Louis, and the United States Depositories at Baltimore, Cincinnati and Chicago.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE CURRENCY.

The issues of National Bank note currency to-day amount to $171,500. Total to date $42,825,850.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new loan for Aug. 25, are as follows: 10-40, $486,450; total to date, $78,070,350. 7-30 $952,800; total to date, $23,989,400.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been organized since last return:

24th—The First National Bank of Smithfield, Ohio	$63,000
24th—The First National Bank of South Norwalk, Conn	100,000
25th—The Monson National Bank, Mass	150,000
25th—The First National Bank of Westfield, N. Y	100,000

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Col. CLEARY, Chief of the Water Transportation of Armies of the United States, has been relieved from that duty, and Col. WISE placed in charge of the bureau. Col. J. A. ELLISON is relieved from duty in the convalescent camp, and on Monday next enters upon his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington. Capt. GEORGE CHESTER, Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered to the post vacated by Col. ELLISON.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers were reported to-day: Patrick McMahan, H, 140th Infantry; Fred. Vanderkeyden, B, 4th Artillery; Daniel L. Dodd, E, 1st Dragoons; Christopher Heisler, D, 4th Cavalry; Albert Brown, D, 151st Infantry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 26.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF 7-30 NOTES.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular, notifying holders of 7-30 notes, dated Oct. 1, 1861, that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for 6 per cent. bonds, falling due after June 30, 1888. The interest on the 7-30 notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Oct. 1, and the 6 per cent. bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Among several other naval officers who have recently mysteriously disappeared is Acting Ensign J. O. SHAW, late of the United States steamer *Tahoma*. The Navy Department has in vain sought information concerning him.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to $776,000.

Further Complaints About Naval Recruiting.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The complaint which appeared in your issue of Thursday, as to the difficulty of getting a naval substitute passed, is one which will be echoed by very many. I am glad to see the public attention called to it. There is something wrong in the system. Whether it lies in the fact that old and cumbrous forms are retained in the navy, or whether in the fact that most of the subordinate officials are in sympathy with the guild of brokers and runners, I cannot say. I only know that from the time I stepped into the Jew clothing-store, which forms the antechamber to a certain naval rendezvous, and, refusing to pay the Jew a $50 fee, got his prophecy that I should soon find cause to regret it, until at last my certificate was given me on the receiving-ship, I met one steady series of annoyances.

First—The naval rendezvous are nearly all located either above or alongside of Jew clothing stores. To these you are sent for the outfit, and can learn of no other place for buying it.

Second—The offices are infested with low rascals and runners, who seem always to have ready access to the officials, while you are forced to wait.

Third—The officials, or at least the subordinates, treat superciliously any one coming without a broker. They give you short answers, and often feign ignorance. Thus, at one office, I asked who the Jew was who wanted the fee of $50, and what he was to do for it. The answer was, "We know no one outside of this office." This was strange, as they had to pass daily through the Jew's shop in getting to and from their own office; and, moreover, sent daily numbers of men to him to get their outfit. Next, having been told that my substitute must get his outfit before going on board, I asked where, beside of the Jew, I could get it; "we do not know." Imagine such a degree of inexperience on the part of men living amid such surroundings.

It did not take me long to learn for myself that outfits are to be got at any naval rendezvous and on board the receiving ship.

Thus at every stage was I met by ignorance or misinformation. I was repeatedly told that no outfit was furnished on board the ship, yet my man got his there without trouble, except the usual delay of some hours.

But after getting your man through the ceremonies on shore, you have still the same thing to do on shipboard, with extra delays.

And now let me ask, Is there any reason why it should be harder to put a man into the navy than into the army?

Why cannot some kind of a rendezvous be opened inside the navy-yard, where men can be examined, shipped, mustered in, and taken off your hands at once? Why need you, with your substitute, dance attendance two or three days at offices or the ship? why these second examinations on board ship? why the second making out of papers, and why also these other delays which are insisted on for all who are not of the honorable fraternity of runners? S.

Causes for Exemption.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Are persons claiming exemption from the draft, by reason of alienage or otherwise, limited as to time in making application? The question is suggested by the requirements of the Militia Enrollment Law, which states that persons claiming exemption must file their papers before the 15th of August. Another question, and I am done: Are persons afflicted with dyspepsia proper subjects for exemption? Yours truly, J. R. GRANT.

[*Answer to First Question.*—Application for exemption may be made at any time prior to the draft; afterward, if drafted, the same causes will exempt, but then the time is limited; the Provost-Marshal will say just how limited. *Second Question.*—Persons afflicted with dyspepsia *may* be proper subjects for exemption; but the simple diet and vigorous exercise of the army is deemed a remedy for that disease.—ED. TIMES.]

Escape from a Southern Prison.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 23.

THOMAS MCCAULEY, Orderly Sergeant, Company E, Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, who was taken prisoner at Donaldsonville, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863, and sent to Richmond, where he was confined in Libby Prison, and afterward sent to Andersonville, Ga., and who succeeded in escaping therefrom, reached here Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, and reported himself to the Provost-Marshal. The history of Sergt. MCCAULEY since his capture is an eventful one, as the following synopsis will demonstrate:

After about two months at Andersonville he succeeded in making his escape with four others from his place of imprisonment, a stockade, composed of squared pines, set perpendicularly some six feet in the ground, and enclosing perpendicularly some 16 acres of ground, and in which, when he left the last time were about 30,000 Federal prisoners. He escaped by means of a tunnel some 65 feet long, dug by himself and companions, with canteens broken in half. From the tunnel they took to a swamp, a mile or two distant, where they remained till night. After nightfall they resumed their journey, traveling all night, and finally reaching another swamp, near Flint River, Ga., where they were surprised by the hounds of their pursuers. The swamp being too wide for the horses of their pursuers to follow them with safety, they succeeded in escaping them by wading through water neck-deep, and made their way to Jamestown, about twenty miles from Columbus, Ga., traveling night and day, and with very little subsistence—obtaining all they had from darkies in the fields by which they passed. This subsistence consisted only of corn-bread and water, with which they were obliged to satisfy themselves.

Losing their way two miles from Jamestown, they were finally piloted by a negro to the Chattahoochee River. After traveling some six or seven miles down its bank in search of a boat, they finally found one, but to their chagrin, it was held to its fastening by a strong lock. One of the party, however, succeeded in picking the lock, but just as they were ready to shove off the owner made his appearance, not, however, in time to prevent their retreat to the bushes adjacent. The owner of the boat followed, singing out, "Halt, you d——d Yankees, or I'll shoot you!" to which, however, they paid no attention, and succeeded in reaching the thickest of the canebreaks in the neighborhood, where they were left by their pursuer, who thought it unsafe to follow them further alone. He accordingly went for assistance, but before his return the boat had been secured by two of the party—Sergt. MCCAULEY being one of them.

Their pursuers, thinking to cut them off, headed their horses for Georgetown; but to their dismay, found on their arrival that they were still ahead of them, having passed some hour before their arrival. As a last resort they telegraphed to Fort Gaines, at which point the boat arrived after dark, and was hailed by the guard. No answer being given, the boat was fired into, and Sergeant MCCAULEY's comrade wounded, and afterward taken prisoner. He, however, succeed in escaping by swimming to the Alabama side of the river. On gaining the other side of the river he was, however, captured by a guard on the look-out and taken to Fort Gaines, from whence he was sent to Georgetown, and from thence to Andersonville, and again committed to his prison, where he was received with the following remark from a Capt. WARE, in charge of the prison, "You d—d Yankee son of a b—h, you try to escape, did you? We'll fix you so as you can't escape." This remark was followed by an order to place upon him a chain and balls, which was done, one of the balls being a 64-pounder, the other a 32 pounder, and also to place over him a strong guard—all of which was complied with. He was also notified that this would be his condition until paroled or exchanged.

The sergeant, however, did not give it up so, and procuring a file from a source not prudent to give here, he loosed his bonds, and again succeed in escaping. This time he made for Macon, seven miles beyond which he was again captured while saddling a horse. On being taken back he was chained, with six others—one of them a Lieutenant of a Tennessee regiment—but the file came in play again, and his chains being loosed, he determined to make another attempt to escape when night set in. He kept his position, however, and during the afternoon was visited by the proper officer, who proposed to release him on parole if he would promise not to make any further attempts at escape. He accepted the parole, and remained at the prison until 3 o'clock on the 22d of July last, when he succeeded in getting a rebel uniform and haversack. Gen. WINDER having given orders for all the conscripts to report at Atlanta, and he, for the time being, being "one of 'em," jumped on a car passing through that afternoon, and which was set apart for their accommodation, and reached Macon that night. When arrived there he represented himself as belonging to a company from Thomas County, and succeeded in escaping detection. To his horror, he learned that the companies were to be formed into brigades before leaving for Atlanta. But he succeeded, by posting himself up, in giving satisfactory answers to all the inquiries put to him, and, at 9 o'clock the next morning entered the cars with the rest of the "rebs," bound for Atlanta.

The cars reached that point about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, and MCCAULEY went with the rest of the conscripts to report himself to Col. MCCOMB, the officer delegated for that purpose. To his disagreeable surprise he found here two men who had aided in his arrest on his first attempt to escape, and yet another who had been one of his guard at Fort Anderson. They, however, did not chance to recognize him.

He slept that night in the second line of breastworks around Atlanta, and awaking about 4 o'clock, beat a hasty retreat back into the city, from whence he went to East Point, some nine miles distant, on the Georgia and Macon Railroad. He was then picked up by the Provost guard, and taken before the Provost-Marshal, where he again succeeded in giving such satisfactory answers to the questions propounded him as to result in his release. Watching an opportunity, he made his way, on the 27th of July, about midnight, to Eastville, the right of the rebel lines, and finally to Rossville, Ill., where the Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment is stationed. Entering our lines, he made himself known to the commanding officer of the post, and was forwarded to Col. Ross, at Marietta, and from thence to other points, until he finally reached this city, and reported himself as above stated.

Outrageous Suppression of Free Speech.

The following mottoes were inscribed on banners at the "Peace" meeting at Syracuse on the 18th inst.:

"No more victims for the slaughter pen—not a man nor a dollar."

"If SEWARD touches his bell again the people will stretch his neck."

"ABE LINCOLN slaughters white men under the pretence of freeing niggers."

"The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war."

"LINCOLN demands blood! Provost-Marshals beware!"

"Let the tyrant tremble when the people speak."

"Usurpation unrebuked is despotism accepted."

"Crush the tyrant LINCOLN before he crushes you."

"Free ballots or free bullets."

"War is dissolution, speedy and final."

"This is a nigger war."

"We *will not be conscripted* in a war for the emancipation of Slavery."

"Humanity commands that this butchery shall cease."

"LINCOLN has murdered three white men to free one negro."

—A gentleman who was at Petersburgh at the time of the explosion of the mine, and who saw the colored troops after they had returned from their famous charge, writes that as one of them was giving the facts and stating the manner of the successful charge upon the enemy's battery, his countenance kindled with excitement, and with the utmost vehemence he exclaimed, "Didn't we yell 'Fort Pillow!'"

—A Canadian journal reports that several "considerable droves of horses, purchased in Western Canada on Confederate account, have passed down on the Royal Mail steamers during the past few days, destined for Quebec. At that port, it is understood they will be shipped for a Mexican port, and thence passed over into the Confederacy."

—The citizens of the town of South Bend, Indiana, (the residence of Speaker COLFAX,) have contributed $3,300 for the Christian Commission within the last two months.

A New Perfume.—Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. have produced a new and most delightful perfume for the handkerchief, for which they have chosen the very appropriate name of "Florimel." Its odor is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers without too much of that peculiar sweetness so common in French Extracts, which satiates and sickens the senses. Sold at first-class stores everywhere.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Pennsylvania Invasion.

THE REBELS BURN TOWNS,
BUT CANNOT BURN
THE HERRING'S SAFE.

CHAMBERSBURG, 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

GENTS: On the 30th of last month we had our place of business burnt by the rebels. We had one of your Safes in our store at the time; the Safe fell to the cellar, where we had a stock of tar, turpentine, oils, &c. The heat was so intense that we despaired of saving any of the contents.

Judge of our surprise, on opening it, to find our books in order. A few papers were discolored by steam, but sustained no injury.

Please send us another Safe, same size.

HUBER & TOLBERT.

ANOTHER.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

GENTS.: I have had in use one of your unequaled safes for a period of four years. My law office was entirely consumed in the fearful conflagration of this place on July 30. The safe fell into the cellar, where it has lain among the ruins until this date. To-day it was removed, and found too hot to bare the naked hand; it was necessary to cool it with water before opening it. Yet, after having passed through this extraordinary fire, and remaining hot for sixteen days, the papers, although discolored by steam, are perfectly legible.

GEO. W. BREWER.

AND ANOTHER.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Aug. 16, 1864.

Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co.:

GENTS.: I had one of your Fire-Proof Safes at the time of the late rebel raid, on the 30th of July, when our town was burned out. The safe was in my brew-house. It came out all right. It saved my books and papers.

GEORGE LUDWIG.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
"the best fire-proof safe the world ever saw."
HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
with Herring & Floyd's patent
CRYSTALIZED IRON.
FIRE PROOF! POWDER PROOF! DRILL PROOF!
manufactured and sold only by
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Italian Speranza.
A sure, safe and certain cure for intemperance. $1 per box, with full directions. Sent by mail prepaid upon receipt of price.
FARNSWORTH & CO.,
No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Flowers and Insects.—To study and behold their surprising beauty, send $2 to HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York, for the new NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, just patented. Discount to dealers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

HAVENS—WAYLAND.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, by Rev. E. W. Trimble, Assistant Rector of St. George's, GEO. H. HAVENS, of Carmansville, and CARRIE A. WAYLAND, of Spuyten Duyvil. No cards.

HARRIOT—NASH.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, Eltona, Westchester County, by Rev. Samuel G. Appleton, JOSEPH B. HARRIOT and HELEN M., daughter of Francis H. Nash, Esq.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At West Roxbury, on Saturday, Aug. 20, CHARLES ADDOMS, son of Edward R. and Sarah H. Andrews, aged 3 weeks and 4 days.

BIRDSALL.—At his residence, 128th-st., Harlem, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 25, Col. ELBERT BIRDSALL, brother of Thomas W. Birdsall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and late Assistant Commissary General of this State.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BOUCHER.—At Dover, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, ALFRED BOUCHER, of this City, aged 53 years.

BLACK.—At Newark, Ohio, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, SARAH LOCKWOOD, wife of James R. Black, M. D., and daughter of Rufus Lockwood, of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

BUCK.—In Swampscott, on Thursday, Aug. 18, FLORENCE, daughter of David and Matilda S. Buck, aged 25 years.

CARPENTER.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, MARGARET SMITH, wife of John Carpenter, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, New-Utrecht, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

CHAMBERLIN.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 26, MATILDA M., wife of Amos B. Chamberlin, in the 46th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 37 Lexington-av., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHAMBERLIN.—On Monday, Aug. 22, GEO. E. CHAMBERLIN, Lieut.-Colonel First Vermont Artillery, from a mortal wound received in battle Aug. 21, near Charlestown, Va., aged 26 years.

☞ Washington, D. C., and St. Louis papers please copy.

CROMMELIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Aug. 25, AMELIA LOUISE, the remaining twin daughter of Theodore and Ann Eliza Crommelin, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Pacific-st., second door west of Vanderbilt-av., Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, JOSEPH H. CUNNINGHAM, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of his family, and of his son-in-law, Andrew W. Leggat, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Saturday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DOAK.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 23, near the Great Falls of the Potomac, Md., while in the military service of the United States, First Sergt. WM. H. DOAK, Company F, 84th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 262 West 54th-st., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DUFF.—In Washington, on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, EDWIN H. DUFF, U. S. Signal Corps, son of the late Col. James Duff, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 36 West 24th-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HEDDING.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, Aug. 26, LUCY HEDDING, widow of the late Bishop Hedding, of the M. E. Church.

The funeral will take place from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Aug. 29, at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—At Manhattanville, on Thursday evening, Aug. 25, JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H., aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Alvin Higgins, 134th-st., Manhattanville, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

NORSWORTHY.—At the Powelton House, Newburgh, on Friday, Aug. 26, FANNY M., daughter of Samuel and Frances Norsworthy, deceased, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROONEY.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 26, Sergeant CHARLES ROONEY, Twentieth Precinct Police, aged 43 years.

The members of the department and friends are invited to attend the funeral, No. 402 4th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 28th inst.

STEWART.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, CHARLES J. STEWART, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 219 West 32d-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SCHOFIELD.—At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Aug. 25, LOUISA P., infant daughter of Robert P. and Louisa J. Schofield, aged 7 months and 8 days.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, John Perrin, this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN PELT.—At San Francisco, on Wednesday, July 27, of typhoid fever, HENRY VAN PELT, aged 32 years, son of the late Peter Van Pelt, of this City.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

UNRIVALED
FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS
"MATHEW'S VENETIAN HAIR DYE,"
which has been before the public for nearly
"A QUARTER OF A CENTURY,"
and is universally approved.
"THIS HAIR DYE"
is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it
"IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR"
to anything in the shape of
"A DYE"
now or ever before the people. Being complete in
"ONE BOTTLE,"
no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application. In using this Dye you avoid that
"DUSTY, DIRTY"
appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized when an inferior article has been used.
"PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE,"
which contains double the dye in those usually sold for $1. Sold by all Druggists.
A. I. MATHEWS,
General Agent.
No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.
Also, Manufacturer of
MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS,
the best hair dressing in use.
IN LARGE BOTTLES. PRICE 50 CENTS.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 27th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAS. C. MCINTIRE will preach in Market-st. Church next SABBATH MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
BY D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.
THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.
MR. S. B. RUGGLES'
SEMI-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS,
AT
YALE COLLEGE,
July 27, 1864.
CONTENTS:

Academic Progress of the College in fifty years—Advances in Astronomy and Geology—Elevating Influence of Studies of Nature—Oratory of PERICLES and WEBSTER—Historical Accessories of College Class of 1814—President DWIGHT—NAPOLEON'S Wars with England—Freedom of the World Endangered.

Opposing Theories of National and State Sovereignty, Incapable of Compromise—CLINTON'S "Continental System" of Public Works—Their Importance to the Union—Steam and Electricity—Ability to pay the Public Debt.

Civic Administration of LOUIS NAPOLEON—His Inter-oceanic Canal—Will he interfere in aid of Slavery—Barbarian Warfare against Light-houses—Duty to uphold the Union.

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MR. RUGGLES' Reports to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, on the Resources of the United States, and to the Secretary of State on Uniform Weights, Measures and Coins.

JUST READY.
SPECTROPIA;
OR,
SURPRISING SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS.
SHOWING GHOSTS EVERYWHERE,
AND OF ANY COLOR,
WITH SIXTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.
Quarto boards. Price $1.

This new Ghost Illusion requires no apparatus, the book itself containing every requisite to show life-sized ghosts, affording a most interesting and novel application of a well-known principle in optics.

Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.
JAS. G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

THE RUSH CULMINATING
FOR
EDMUND KIRKE'S NEW BOOK
(Which is ready for the Trade to-day,)
DOWN IN TENNESSEE;
AND
BACK BY WAY OF RICHMOND.

Enormous advance orders! Thousands of copies swept off on publication day. The fact that this wonderfully interesting new book, by the author of "Among the Pines," contains, among other remarkable sketches, a fuller and more particular description of the author's late trip to Richmond than he prepared for the *Atlantic Monthly*, has produced a greater demand for the book than the publisher can possibly supply at present. Only advance orders have been filled. Subsequent orders will be executed as soon as printers and binders can turn out the books. 12 mo, cloth bound, tinted paper. $1 50.

Also, ready this morning,
JOHN GUILDERSTRING'S SIN.
A fascinating new novel of the "Jane Eyre" style, 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.
QUEST.
A charming new novel, and one that will win great praise from ladies. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.
NEXT WEEK.
Capt. SEMMES' great book—THE CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA AND SUMTER—from advance sheets.
These books will be sold everywhere, and will be sent by mail free, on receipt of price, by
GEO. W. CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

HAND BOOK
OF THE
UNITED STATES NAVY.
Being a compilation of all the principal events in the history of every vessel of the United States Navy, from April, 1861, to May, 1864, with an account of the engagement of the
KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.
compiled and arranged by B. S. OSBON. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $2 50. This day published by
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.
Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
I shall reduce the price of board at the above-named house on and after the 18th inst., to $21 per week. It is well known that the Bellevue House is one of the best houses in Newport.
JOHN A. PARKS, Agent.
NEWPORT, R. I, Aug. 16, 1864.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.
The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

THE PITCHERS! THE PLATED PITCHERS!!
Yes—THE PATENT DOUBLE-PLATED ICE PITCHERS, more beautiful than ever, more heavily plated than formerly, and the demand for them exceeding that of any previous season. The supply is limited, most of our workmen having gone to the front to defend
THE OLD FLAG.
We would therefore recommend to our friends to make an early application for them at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

UNION PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—AT A meeting of the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, held Aug. 24, 1864, the following resolutions and call for primary elections were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Union State Central Committee, to wit: "That all Union Electors of the State of New-York, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means," be requested to meet and select three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District, to meet at Syracuse on the 7th day of September next, in a State Convention, for the purpose of nominating Presidential Electors and candidates for State offices, to be supported at the next ensuing election.

Resolved, That the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York do order that the Union Associations lying north of 14th-st. be requested to hold a primary election on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, at their usual places of meeting, and elect three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District in that portion of the City, to represent said district in the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 7th of September next.

Resolved, That the Union Associations in that portion of the City lying south of 14th-st. be requested to hold a primary election on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, at their usual places of meeting, and elect one delegate from each election district, said delegates to meet in Assembly District Conventions on Thursday evening, Sept. 1, 1864, at 8 o'clock, and there select three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District in that portion of the City lying south of 14th-st., to represent said districts in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 7th of September next.

Resolved, That in view of the exigencies of the times, this Central Committee earnestly recommend to the Union Associations throughout the City to cordially invite all loyal Union men to sink for the time all differences, and to rally to the support of the Government in its efforts to put down organized treason, which, for the last three years, has threatened the existence of our beloved Union; and that all Union-loving voters be requested to unite with the Associations in the various localities in selecting to the State Convention delegates who are known for their integrity of character, and to elect such men only to represent the respective Assembly Districts from this City.

Notice of the time and place of holding the primary election in each district shall be given by the officers of the association in at least two daily papers for at least two days previous to the election. The polls shall be open in all cases from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

The President of each association, or in his absence the proper officer thereof, shall appoint at least three inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes, and report the same to the association.

The delegates shall in all cases be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be permitted to vote at the election of such delegates unless such voter resides in the district in which he offers his vote.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Assembly Conventions lying south of 14th-st. shall sign the credentials of the delegates elected to the Syracuse Convention.

The Assembly District Conventions lying south of 14th-st. shall hold their elections at the following places:

I District, No. 272 Greenwich-st.
II District, corner Franklin and Centre sts.
III District, Franklin-st., adjoining 5th Ward Hotel.
IV District, Nos. 192 and 194 Henry-st.
V District, No. 185 Spring-st.
VI District, No. 274 Grand-st.
VII District, Jefferson Market.
VIII District, Corner Pitt and Broome sts.
X District, Lincoln Hall.
XII District, No. 21 Avenue D.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.

HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
CHARLES H. HALL, }

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these [illegible] the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the [illegible] years he exhibited his wonderful [illegible] Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. [illegible] represented to have been at the point of [illegible] the timely interference of the Doctor, [illegible] ing in his grave. This is a remarkable [illegible] of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von [illegible] public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises [illegible] from their distresses. To such we would [illegible] with inexperienced men, but consult, [illegible] ry delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, [illegible] esty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing, is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though [illegible] his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

[illegible]

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not [illegible]. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of [illegible] treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to [illegible], a similar one in his own family had [illegible] with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves, by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which, we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been [illegible] and the retina assumed a chronic inflammation [illegible] affecting more or less all the other [illegible] threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitia, is the term we believe, which [illegible] eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained [illegible] desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we [illegible] the tendencies which destroy the organ of sight, the progress of science [illegible], if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,** maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3.10 Loan.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250.000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Updyke, Loeschigk & Co.,	Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq.,	P. W. Engs, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.

JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1864.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV.
AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000.
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND,
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancelation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 263, 266, 3, 459, 444, 552, 346, 387, 374, 230, 308, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 10th inst.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Casnier.
New-York, Aug. 25, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNION PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug 18, 1864.

The Trustees of the company have this day declared a Dividend upon the capital stock of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings for July, payable on and after 20th inst., at my office, No. 266 Washington-st.

ABIJAH CURTISS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—GEO. URBAN and Mary Urban, his wife, plaintiffs, against JACOB URBAN and Magdalena Urban, his wife, Henry Urban and unknown parties, defendants.—United States Internal Fifty cents Revenue Stamp. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court on the 12th day of May, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Buffalo, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated May 12, 1864.

WM. C. BRYANT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jell-law12w*

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK—THE only reliable one, especially for males, $1. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

This company will hold their nineteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.
BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE auction mart, 8th-av. and 44th-st.

This day (SATURDAY,) Aug. 27, at 3 P. M., precisely. Buggies, carriages, rockaways, market wagons, harness, saddles, &c., &c.

ALSO,
A SPLENDID CHESTNUT STALLION THOROUGHBRED, WILL STAND FIRE—MAKE A FINE OFFICER'S CHARGER. ALSO,
A DARK-BLOOD BAY STALLION, FOR PEDIGREES SEE CATALOGUES.
CATALOGUES NOW READY.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at public auction, THIS DAY, Aug. 27, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor and dining-room suites; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate mirrors, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, dining extension tables, feather and straw beds, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c., cocoa and straw matting, paintings, engravings, &c., &c., all of which have been removed for convenience of sale.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Van Ransts's stable, No. 271 Canal-street, near Broadway, three splendid trotting colts of the Vermont Black Hawk stock, and one Jupiter colt. Also, one very fine cow, Alderney and Durham, two of Alderney and Ayrshire cross, and one of Ayrshire and Durham cross.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 27, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,

FRESH SICILY LEMONS.

100 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 11 o'clock, within the store,
MALAGA RAISINS—1,000 packages.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SOLDIER'S DYING FAREWELL"—Song with Chorus. Music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay,
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day.

The words of this Song were found in a soldier's Testament just before he died, by Rev. Mr. Burnell.

"MOONLIGHT AND STARLIGHT."

Song with Chorus. Poetry and Music. By James G. Clark, and sung by him at all his concerts.

"SONG OF THE MOUNTAIN GIRL,"

Music by Edward A. Perkins.

"MY JAMIE IS A SOLDIER BRAVE."

Song and Chorus as sung by the Hutchinson Family, and by the author, W. Virgil Wallace, at all his concerts.

The above Songs are beautiful. Price 30 cents each, mail free.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 431 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HOT WEATHER STRINGS.

For Violin, Guitar and Banjo, best French silk, 25 cts.; Italian, 35 cts.; mailed. Zither, Dulcimer and Piano strings. All musical instruments repaired.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON.

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $100; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.

HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURsuance of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $500,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

FOR SALE.—AN ENTIRE FRONT ON FIFTH-av., south of the Central Park.

Also, ½ front on Broadway, between 42d and 43d-sts., a portion improved.

Also, entire front on Broadway, between 43d and 44th streets.

Also, entire Block between 9th and 10th avs., near Central Park, suitable for immediate improvement.

Also, Lots on Broadway, south of the Central Park.

Also, an entire front on 4th or Park-av., between 39th and 40th sts. (12 lots.)

Also, Lots on the principal streets and avenues.

For particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON the banks of the Hudson, a short distance south and in sight of the depot at Tarrytown, a BRICK HOUSE, with furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and every city convenience. Lawn, garden and ornamental grounds well stocked; about five acres immediately upon the river bank. The situation and prospect unsurpassed; one of the very few places of its class for sale in this choice neighborhood, together with Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and everything ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of

EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

$500,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE for sale at old prices! Dwellings at all prices: farms from 5 to 150 acres: building sites from 1 to 20 acres. A beautiful large modern country residence on an old site, with 8 acres of land, well fruited, and very desirable. Few persons can call on the subscriber who desire to purchase a home, a business place at any price, or make a profitable investment, without being accommodated. Call on JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon, on New-Haven Railroad, any day after Monday 29th inst.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARRY, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 68 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn, with four full lots of ground; house 38 feet wide, has two bathrooms, marble wash basins, range, furnace, &c.; plate-glass in windows, parlors and halls frescoed. For sale on favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT SOUTH NORWALK—FOR SALE—A house of 12 rooms and outbuildings, nearly new; the yards, gardens and adjacent ground, all laid out in English style, with extensive variety of fruit, 10 minutes' walk from depot of 15 trains per day; prospect to Sound pleasant. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's block. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME FIRST-class brown-stone house, situated in 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; also, two first-class small brown-stone houses; price $8,000 and $8,500. Inquire of A. KENNEDY & SON, No. 126 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER CO., sixty acres of land; it is beautifully situated, and has a fine building site overlooking the adjacent country and Long Island Sound. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, southeast corner of Vesey and Church sts.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

MUST BE SOLD SOON—A SPLENDID NEW brown-stone house, four stories and basement; location beautiful, opposite Beekman Hill Park, East 50th-st. No. 238. Purchaser can occupy it in three days. Apply to JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 820 2d-av.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ONE LARGE house with carriage-house, one acre in garden, fruit, &c., in fine view of the sound. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8, up stairs.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ONE HOUR FROM THE City; 114 acres. Will be sold cheap. Apply to E. SKINNER, No. 4 Morris-st., Jersey City.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, WITH stable and carriage-house attached, with a large vegetable garden and a lawn in front of the house; five minutes' walk from Central Park and an equal distance from the 8th-av. cars. Terms will be made reasonable to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to ROSENFELD BROS. & CO., No. 83 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, ON REASON-able terms, part of a desirable house, furnished or unfurnished, in 40th-st., near Broadway. Rent will be taken in board and balance of board paid monthly, for a gentleman, wife and two children. Address J. C. W., Box No. 2,407 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—OR FOR sale, in 17th-st., near Union-square, four stories, full size, in good order and well furnished; location unexceptionable; rent, to a private family only, $2,700 from now to May. Price of house and lot, $25,000. Address Box No. 266 Post-office.

TO LET—FROM NOW TILL THE FIRST OF May, an elegant residence in Brooklyn, two miles from the South Ferry, with extensive grounds and large garden, an abundance of vegetables and fruit, good stables, cottage and other outbuildings; price $700. Inquire at No. 94 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SITU-ated on the West side of the City, to a small family. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av., near 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MODERATE-sized three-story brick or brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, and with one or two extra lots of land; must be in perfect order; neighborhood of Washington-av., Brooklyn, preferred. Address, with full particulars, S., Box No. 4,083 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A farm of 20 or 30 acres, good land, well improved, within 30 miles of New-York and a mile and a half of railroad depot. New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address W. C. GRISWOLD, with description and price, Box No. 3,350 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and Isaac place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to

H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—UNTIL 1st of May next, by a private family, in a desirable location. Address immediately EDWARD R. JONES, New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BULL, Secretary.

SAVE YOUR COAL.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING-LAMP

cooks a meal of three articles at one time, at a cost of less than

TWO CENTS.

FISH'S PATENT NURSERY-LAMP,

commended by leading physicians as the best ever invented.

FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE GLUE-POT,

with which glue may be kept hot all day at a cost of

FIVE CENTS,

AND

FISH'S HEATING AND SHADE-SUPPORTING UNION ATTACHMENTS,

arranged to attach to a common kerosene lamp or gas-burner, for heating water and other fluids, and supporting a shade.

All of the above-named articles are manufactured and for sale by

THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
One door north of Maiden-lane.

Call and examine or send for a pamphlet. Address

WM. D. RUSSELL, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOT
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $150; for two years, $200; for three years, $250, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Agents wanted. Commission 10 per cent.

Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ADVICE TO RECRUITS.—MEN AND GOOD sized boys call on us before you enlist and get the simple truth without any undue influence; then, if you decide to go either in the army or navy, for one, two or three years, we will get you the highest bounties paid.

MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.

Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars, in all loyal States.

Premiums not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.

This office affords all parties liable to Draft, exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.

Agents wanted in each County. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.

P. S.—Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

THE DRAFT NUMBER OF THE "PHUNNIEST" is now ready. All those patriotic individuals who wish to avoid the draft will find it for their interest to draw a draft on their bankers for 10 cents, and invest that amount in THE PHUNNIEST, No. 4. For sale everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

The Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad Company are now prepared to let the grading and masonry of about twenty-one miles of their road in Albany and Greene Counties. The work is of a desirable character and will be disposed of in contracts of from two to five miles. Profiles can be seen and full information given at the office of the Company in Athens, opposite Hudson N. Y.

THOS. HASSARD, Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 58 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, since 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restored manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Coughs, colds, irritation of the throat, bronchitis, and all temporary affections of the throat and lungs cured by the ANTI-BRONCHITIS, discovered by a Doctor who cured himself after many years of suffering. Sold at No. 336 Broadway, or sent by mail on receipt of $1, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 5,163 Post-office, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and hernia. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)		$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)		$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Aug. 27.
LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	Saturday, Oct. 8

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building).	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, and the *Day Star* 2,778. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship GOLDEN RULE, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO.
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander.

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE.
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander.

Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE CUNARD steamship KEDAR, Capt. MUIR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,

HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and No. 115 West-st., New-York. No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Will leave pier foot of Jay-street, touching at 30th-st., Sunday Morning, Aug. 28.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BROOKLYN YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.

JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.

J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 264 Broadway.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Mrs MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, J., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.) MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE. Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

THE MORRISTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young men, will reopen on the 2d of September. For circulars, apply at the Lafarge House, or to Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, Morristown, N. J.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 82 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. DON BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MRS GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolrooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOPER UNION.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The Reading-room and Picture Gallery of the Cooper Union will be reopened on MONDAY, 29th inst.

Applications for admission to the Free Night School of Science and Art will be received on and after Sept. 1 until Oct. 1. By order of the Trustees.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.

Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLE HALL

FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. On account of important additions to the buildings, the classes commence in this Institution on the 12th of September.

N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful: terms moderate.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.

E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN.—MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., will commence its fourth annual session Sept. 20.

MRS. H. SIMON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at Nos. 173 and 175 West 35th-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO has finished his studies in Europe, desires a situation as tutor in a respectable family. He teaches the classics, mathematics, German, French, and Dutch, besides piano and other branches of education. Is well qualified to prepare boys for entering any college or engineering institute. Best of references. Address C. L. P., care of Dr. J. Parigot, East New-York, L. I.

MR. HENRI DELESCLUZE, PROFESSOR of French at Mr. JOHN McMULLEN'S Institute, having some hours to dispose of during the next school year, offers his services to principals of schools who may need them. Address No. 98 East 42d-st., care of T. De Louest, Esq. References: Mr. John McMullen, No. 900 Broadway; Rev. Dr. Jesse A. Spencer, No. 45 Maiden-lane, and others.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO FOR five years past has acted as Principal of an academy, desires a situation; first-class references and testimonials respecting professional success and "tact." For particulars address, stating terms, which must be suited to the requirements of the times, TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF A Prussian Normal School, and who has been teacher of the French and German languages in an English institute, wishes a position as teacher of such in an educational institution for young ladies. Will furnish the highest testimonials as to character and abilities. Address C. B., Box No. 5,336 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN SIX YEARS in Paris and Germany, wishes a situation either as governess or teacher in a school—latter preferred; would teach preparatory classes in English, French—which she speaks with facility—and German. Address M. L. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, IN A LIMITED school for girls, a highly educated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently, and is a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address Box No. 274 Post-office, Middletown, Conn.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Sanctuary, the Place where God's Honor Dwelleth*, and at 7½ P. M., on *The Life of Paul.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject —*Life from the Dead only for Believers.* At 3 P. M.—*Character of the General Judgment.* All are cordially invited to attend.

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE HELD BY the Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and East 30th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Also, by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., at 5 P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. A. S. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. All seats free. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Pastor. This Church is open all Summer. All are welcome, rich and poor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Persons whose churches are closed will here find good singing and a cordial welcome. No evening service till Sept. 4.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER Fulton and William sts. Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA will preach a sermon on *Devotional Singing Meetings* SABBATH EVENING, at a ¼ before 8 o'clock. All invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET one block from West 11th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. JAMES CAMERON, of California, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Free seats

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY the Rector will preach at the 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. services—the latter for deaf mutes; and Rev. W. J. FROST, at 7½ P. M.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH WORSHIPS IN Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by the Pastor, S. S. SNOW. Subject—*The Time, Manner and Object of our Lord's Coming.*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., will be opened for public worship TO-MORROW (Sunday,) the 28th inst. Services morning and evening. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Mr. STREET.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY IN LEFferts Park, corner Tompkins and Gates avs.; love feast at 10 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Prof. MATHERSON. DeKalb-av. cars from Fulton-ferry run near the park.

THE LECTURE ROOM OF CLINTON Hall will be opened on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., for the preaching of the Word of God, by JAMES INGLIS. Seats free.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in the Sixth Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst. Services commence 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, NO. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk.—Rev. HENRY C. KINNEY will preach on SUNDAY, at this church, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as first-class cook; good City references. Call for two days at No. 89 West 19th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a first-class young man; understands his business thoroughly; is strictly temperate, honest and capable. This is a rare opportunity for any gentleman who is in want of a superior man. Apply at Room No. 14, No. 78 Cedar-st.

IRON.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION in the iron business, which he understands thoroughly in all its branches. Address IRON, Station E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY, FOR several new and rapidly selling works, including "English and French Neutrality and the Anglo-French Alliance in their Relations to the United States and Russia." by Rev. C. B. BOYNTON, D. D., of Cincinnati. A masterly exposition of the treacherous designs of France and England upon this country, and of what we have to expect from those two powers in the future. Every true American will want to read the book, and agents cannot fail to do well with it. Agents now at work are getting from five to twenty subscribers per day. Sample copies sent free on receipt of price, $3 50. C. V. VENT & CO., Publishers, No. 38 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 112 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill

D. APPLETON & CO. ARE IN WANT OF an active man, of thorough business habits, to take the agency of their new American Cyclopedia and Annual Cyclopedia in the State of New-Jersey. Apply or address the publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE, ONE about 16 years old, strong and active, to carry bundles, and do general store work. Apply between 8 and 10 in the morning to BURNTON & COREY, No. 49 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING STORE, two boys from 14 to 16 years of age; those who board with their parents would be preferred. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 331 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go a short distance in the country; English, Scotch or American; must have City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 20th-st., from 10 to 11.

WANTED—A BOY—MUST HAVE A GOOD REcommendation—in M. GOLDBACHER'S Optical Establishment, No. 839 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER; none need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

GARDENER WANTED—AN UNMARRIED man, well acquainted with flowers, on a small place, seven miles from this City. Apply from 9½ to 10½ o'clock, at No. 143 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
A GREAT ATTRACTION.
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
captured and brought to this City
AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
and now disporting in the
MAMMOTH WHALE-TANK,
MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.

LAST DAY OF THE
GRAND COMIC RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
THE MYSTIC CAVE:
OR,
THE ENCHANTED HORN.
TONEY DENIER, FOX, VIGOTTY, GROSSI, Miss LOUISE, and ERNESTINE appear.
MR. D. L. MORRIS, GERMAN COMEDIAN,
in his celebrated character of
THE DUTCHMAN IN DIFFICULTIES.
EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
in Lecture-room, without additional charge,
OF HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET,
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, day and evening.
THE NEW VENTILATOR DRIVEN BY STEAM,
introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!!
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4

Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1864,
LAST NIGHT
OF THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
and last representation of the great drama of
EAST LYNNE;
OR
THE ELOPEMENT,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
MISS WESTERN,
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED NIGHTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.
THE CAST EMBRACES EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
MONDAY, Aug. 29,
MISS MATILDA HERON,
FOR POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
when she will have the honor of appearing in her renowned character of
CAMILLE,
being the
FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS
of this eminent artiste and celebrated play in New-York.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Positively last night of the engagement of
The favorite American Actress,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
who will appear, assisted by the following favorite artists:
MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. JOHN SEFTON,
MRS. W. R. FLOYD,
MR. CHAS. FISHER, MR. GEO. HOLLAND,
MR. W. R. FLOYD, MR. H. F. DALY,
and MR. NORTON.
THIS EVENING,
the new play, in four acts, entitled
EVELEEN.

Lord Frederick Chilton	Mr. Charles Fisher
James Cartwright	Mr. George Holland
Robert Lockstone	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr. Harvey	Mr. Daly
Sir Allan Willoughby	Mr. Norton
Mr. Neville	Mr. Pope
Mr. Sharpley, a jeweler	Mr. Browne
Hon. Augustus Dasnail	Mr. Williamson
Eveleen Wallace	Miss Olive Logan
Countess Maldano (on this occasion)	Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Danby	Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs. Censure	Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Mme. Fierte	Miss Maurice

MONDAY—Benefit and last appearance of
MISS OLIVE LOGAN.
Will be acted Sheridan Knowles' standard play of the
HUNCHBACK.

WINTER GARDEN.

In consequence of the brilliant success which has attended the opening performances,
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will appear
THIS, and EVERY EVENING,
in his great comic characters of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and
COUSIN JOE,
in
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
assisted by Mmes. F. S. Chanfrau, Sedley Brown, Mary Carr, Chester, Fannie Prestige, Messrs. Charles Walcot, Jr., A. H. Davenport, Parkes, &c.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

THE NEW SENSATION.
FOUR NIGHTS MORE.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS, CROWDED HOUSES.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 27,
FRED'K ARNE
THE
ACCOUSTICIAN.
Together with JOHN CLARK (late of the English Opera Troupe) and Prof. BARNER, with his wonderful dog Jerry. See programme.

Tickets	25c.
Reserved seats	50c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 precisely.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT
and last appearance of
MISS OLIVE LOGAN.
Will be acted Sheridan Knowles' play of the
HUNCHBACK.
Box-book now open.

HOPE CHAPEL NO. 720 BROADWAY.

THE NEW SENSATION.

FREDK. ARNE, begs leave to announce the engagement of Mr. JOHN CLARK, the favorite basso profundo, late of the English Opera Troupe.

BROADWAY THEATRE—CORNER BROADWAY and Broome-st. GEORGE WOOD, Manager. OPENING NIGHT.

This admirable and central establishment which, during the Summer vacation, has been entirely and elegantly refitted with new furniture and upholstery, new decorations and appointments, splendid new scenery, new carpetings, &c., and which has been provided with 150 new orchestra chairs, will open for the regular season on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1864, with the great comic artist, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, whose brilliant fame as the most gifted and genial of American comedians is firmly established in the best critical esteem and in the hearty popular applause of nearly every city in the Union. He will make his rentrée upon the New-York stage for the first time in twelve years, in two celebrated comic characters, admirably adapted to the display of exuberant humor and his inimitable art. The dramatic company engaged for the season is entirely new to this City, and has been carefully selected from the best material at the command of the Manager. MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, Buckstone's celebrated comedy, MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. John E. Owens .... as .... Henry Dove
N. G. D. Chaplin .... as .... Mr. Younghusband
(First appearance in this theatre.)
C. P. De Groat .... as .... Mr. Coddle
(First appearance in New-York.)
George Metkiff .... as .... Mr. Lynx
(First appearance in New-York.)
Mr. Tom Owens .... as .... Mr. Dismal
(His first appearance in this theatre.)
Miss Alice Placide .... as .... Mrs. Lynx
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss C. Adams .... as .... Mrs. Coddle
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss Nellie Johnson .... as .... Mrs. Younghusband
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell .... as .... Mrs. Henry Dove
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss C. Crampton .... as .... Mrs. Dismal

To conclude with the American comic drama of the
PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

Mr. John E. Owens .... as .... Solon Shingle

Box office open THURSDAY, for the securing of seats, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Prices of admission: Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents; secured seats, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, $1; private boxes, $5 and $6. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7¾ o'clock.

VICTORIA REGIA, THE GIANT WATER LILIES OF THE TROPIC ZONE, never yet on exhibition in this country, now in full blossom, with large and beautiful constructed leaves, 18 feet in circumference, open for exhibition, for only a short time, daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, in the large Victoria Glass-house, at West 59th st., near the corner of 8th-av., junction of Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

E. BALLCKE, Proprietor.
H. MARTIN, Manager.

SPORTING.

CORNWALL REGATTA CLUB.

The second annual Regatta for single scull boats will take place at Cornwall Landing, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The steamboat DANIEL DREW will leave the foot of Desbrosses-st., North River, at 7 o'clock A. M., and a steamboat will return to the City after the races.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,386, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Carman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

LOST—IN A BROADWAY STAGE, BETWEEN Wall and Amity sts., a leather pocket-book, containing a considerable sum in gold and currency. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to No. 45 Exchange-place, room No. 14.

LOST—IN JUNE LAST, BANK-BOOK NUMBER 241,921, of the Bleecker-st. Savings Bank. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to No. 8 East 12th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Situation on Both Sides—Rebel Activity—Shelling and Counter-Shelling—Statements of a Rebel Deserter.

NEAR ATLANTA, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

THE SITUATION—ON OUR SIDE.

The friends of the Republic are, I am aware, breathlessly anxious in regard to the campaign in Georgia. Let me inform you, then, that however long the struggle for Atlanta may be protracted, no disaster can possibly befall the National arms. The entire Federal line of battle is behind breastworks, through which the most vicious rebel missile would fail to penetrate. In front of these works is a most efficient abattis and chevaux-de-frise, the passage of which may be chronicled as an impossibility.

Our army is in grand spirits; and, notwithstanding its great distance from its base, is well fed and well clothed. In regard to the former, I will add that, since the passage of the Alatoona range, the men have had full rations of everything, which, by the way, is a striking item in the history of the campaign.

It is well known that at present our strength and *morale* is superior to that of the enemy, and the scheme is the same as successfully carried out at Resaca and Dallas. But the rebels know the territory hereabouts as well as the native Gothamite does New-York City; and the one is as conversant with the roads and turnpikes with which this country abounds, as is the other with the streets and avenues of the Metropolis. If we sink a battery, its first shot is answered. If we move a regiment or brigade along a road, even though it be bounded by dense forests, rebel shells drop in upon the columns every few moments. They feel continually for our single lines, and hover about our gaps whenever they are presented. They throw two shells to our one, and for every 32-pounder of ours they hurl a 64-pound slug. While these destructive missiles are on the wing, such expressions as "Look out for that cart-wheel!" "There comes an anchor!" "Look out for that blacksmith's shop!" and the like may be heard.

These sixty-four pound slugs are thrown from 8-inch guns, and are the most destructive shell I have ever seen. The guns used are believed to be the veritable columbiads stolen by JOHN B. FLOYD. One of these shells is on exhibition at Gen. THOMAS' headquarters, right where it struck. It was thrown at a battery of ours engaged in shelling Atlanta, but, failing to explode, "went over," and buried itself in the earth near Gen. THOMSA' tent. It is shaped very much like, and is nearly as large, as the common water bucket, and makes as much noise when it bursts as the gun from which it issues. No wonder the boys shout, "Look out for that blacksmith's shop!" as these "fellows" go crashing through the woods.

Night before last three more guns opened upon the city from the vicinity of the railroad, throwing about a hundred shells during the night. Further to the right three additional 32-pounders were placed in position, and were to have commenced shelling the city yesterday. Upon the left, near STANLEY'S headquarters, a battery will be placed in position to-day, from which it is intended to throw a hot shot every fifteen minutes.

You may have some idea of the cannonading when I inform you that the artillery orders of to-day is for each battery to throw three hundred shell.

THE REBEL SITUATION.

Now, let us peep over our own breastworks into the rebel lines:

HARDEE'S corps is at present in the centre, and comprises PAT CLEBURNE'S, BATES', MANEY'S, (late CHEATHAM'S,) and STEVALL'S, (late WALKER'S,) divisions. CHEATHAM'S corps (late HOOD'S) is on our left, and is composed of HINDMAN'S, STEPHENSON'S, WALTHALL'S, and STEVENS' divisions. STEWART'S corps, (late POLK'S,) commanded by S. D. LEE, is on our right, and comprises YOUNG'S, TENCH'S, CLAYTON'S, and one other division. RODDY and LEE command the enemy's cavalry upon their right, and JACKSON and MARTIN upon their left—the whole under WHEELER, with WITHERS as chief of staff.

The above-named army is entirely composed of veterans. Three brigades of veterans have arrived during the past few weeks, and have been assigned to HARDEE. It is said that two of these brigades were from Charleston and one from Mobile. I think, however, that the latter is from Savannah, and not from Mobile, as the division under DABNER H. MAURY, at the latter place, is composed of only two small brigades, not including the State militia and Mobile soldiery.

For the last twenty days the rebel veterans have performed all the labor at the front. They do all the picket duty, and all the skirmishing, and all the fighting, while the militia, under BOB TOOMBS, are packed together in herds in the city.

The strength of the rebel army, including the three brigades from Charleston and elsewhere, is estimated at: veterans, 38,000; militia, clerks, and others, between 25,000 and 30,000.

The general impression is that the above figures are not in excess. If their late losses are as numerous as we are inclined to think, their army at the most—veterans and militia—is less than 60,000 strong—I think about 58,000.

Outside of squads of cavalry here and there, which if collected, would make a large crowd, however, they have but two other armies in the field—the army in Virginia and the Trans-Mississippi troops. All reinforcements hereafter must come from either one or both of these armies.

CHALMERS, himself, is ordered to repair to Atlanta. S. D. LEE, as is known, has reported and has been assigned to a command. The rebels will make huge endeavors, I think, to transfer the whole or a portion of KIRBY SMITH'S army to HOOD.

STATEMENT OF A DESERTER.

A rebel commissary clerk arrived within our lines yesterday, and communicated the following. I will add that his information was received with marked attention at headquarters:

He says he has acted as a clerk at different places in the Confederacy, and in different bureaus, for three years. He is a Northern man, has a Southern wife, and has lived in the South for six years. He managed to get a pass to accompany his wife as far as Decatur, sent her to Augusta, and immediately made to our lines.

He says that the veterans are all on duty at the front; that the whole militia force is inside the city; that they receive the choicest food from their friends, and do no duty to speak of, and that this causes much grumbling among the troops (and the friends of the troops) who do the fighting and the hard work; that the city is splendidly fortified all around; that the guns vary in size from field-pieces to 64-pounders; that there are at least forty of the latter in position.

He says that the troops are being continually changed from place to place; that when he came away, HARDEE was on the left, CHEATHAM on the right, and LEE in the centre; that the army was 90,000 (too heavy, by far) strong; that HOOD had received veteran reinforcements, and was promised a corps from LEE, the whole army of KIRBY SMITH, and FORREST'S cavalry.

He says that HOOD was greatly disliked at first, but that all bitter feeling has passed away; that some papers laud him magnificently high, and that others damn him to the extent of their ability. He stated, as his own private opinion, that if HOOD held out, he would only rank second to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE; that if he succeeded in driving SHERMAN across the river, he would be the man of all men in the Southern Confederacy. "If he fails," says the clerk, "why, if he gives up Atlanta, he'd better hang himself, and take the job out of other hands." In answer to a question, he said that HOOD was a white-headed, homely, spindle-shanked fellow, about thirty-two years of age, and over six feet tall; had been pretty well hacked to pieces—one leg gone, an arm useless, a lot of bruised ribs and a broken collar-bone. He further said that, in what was supposed to be a dying state, after the battle of Chickamauga, HOOD was baptized by Bishop POLK, and that since that time neither an oath nor a glass of liquor had passed his lips, and that his whole conduct has been strictly Christian-like,

He says that the rebel losses since the 20th of July are large, and will exceed 20,000 (28,000 at least); says the rebels claim the fight of the 22d ult. as a great victory. The fight of the 20th ult. they acknowledge a defeat, and call the battle of the 28th a small affair, in which neither side had anything to brag about. He says that during all the battles in front of Atlanta WALKER was the only general officer killed, and that none were wounded severely.

He says that the Augusta road will soon be repaired; that the Macon road has not been cut so but the cars run regularly every day; that our shells have killed several people, and destroyed and injured many buildings in Atlanta, but that none had been burned; that two-thirds of the non-combatants had left the city; that many remained, however, including ladies, but that most of them lived in cellars or large caves, while a large number were encamped near the railroad, between Atlanta and Decatur.

He announced himself a Union man, and stated that there were thousands of Union men in Atlanta. Most all of the mechanics, he said, who were single, were loyal. In conclusion, he said: "They will try their hardest to hold Atlanta, and will evacuate Richmond for that purpose, if necessary. All I have to say is, that if Atlanta falls, *down goes the Southern Confederacy*—everybody thinks so—everybody says so."

A very intelligent German, who arrived at Gen. BAIRD'S headquarters last night, and who has been working at the blacksmith business, since the war broke out, at Atlanta, says that reinforcements had arrived, and that the rebels were throwing up another line of works upon our right. He says that there are at least five hundred Germans in the city of Atlanta.

CHICKAMAUGA.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Pursuit of Gen. Forrest.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 25.

Memphis advices of the 23d, say that the Seventh Illinois Cavalry has returned from the pursuit of the rebels under Gen. FORREST.

At last accounts (on Monday) the rebels crossed the Coldwater River, twenty-three miles from Memphis, retreating in the direction of Panola, and grumbling over the failure of their expedition.

They expected to create a diversion in Gen. SMITH'S expedition.

Gen. FORREST told one of our officers, under a flag of truce, that on Saturday Gen. GRIERSON occupied Oxford, Miss.

FORREST'S RAID ON MEMPHIS.

Full Particulars—Exciting Scenes in the City.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, Aug. 24—10:30 A. M.

The *Bulletin* has the following full account of FORREST'S late raid upon the city:

Citizens in the south of Memphis were startled from their slumbers at an early hour this morning by the noise of musketry, accompanied by hooting and yelling, and rattling of horses' hoofs through the streets. Looking from the windows of their houses, they discovered groups of rebel cavalry in every direction. Instantly the alarm spread through the city, and officers, soldiers, and citizens rushed to their respective camps and armories to prepare for defence. The militia and provost guards were soon ready for action. By this time the rebels were scattered in squads throughout the city. Skirmishing became lively, musketry was heard on all hands, and excitement became intense. The cry was, FORREST was in town, but it was believed by only a few, from the fact that he was supposed to have his hands full in Mississippi. But FORREST was here, sure enough, and was seen by many. Citizens and soldiers going about the streets were halted, and in many cases killed or wounded by the rebels, and wherever a negro was seen he was hotly pursued and shot down.

Several prisoners were brought into Irving Block, from one of whom we learned the following: On Thursday, at 11 o'clock, his regiment, the Sixteenth Tennessee Cavalry, were on picket duty at Oxford, Miss., where FORREST and his command were stationed. A courier rode in hot haste into the lines, and they were immediately ordered to Oxford. That evening, at 5 o'clock, with twenty rounds of ammunition and short rations, they left, with other regiments, in a westerly direction, and after riding all night, taking the same circular course, struck the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad at Panola, three and a half miles distant. Early next morning they were furnished with six days' rations and sixty additional rounds of ammunition, part of which was carried in wagons, of which there were ten accompanying the expedition. They rode hard that day, Friday, and in the evening encamped six miles above Como. At 4 o'clock on Thursday they resumed their march, and soon after arrived at Hickahalla and Cold Water, where they built bridges, and succeeded in crossing about half an hour before sundown the same evening.

They halted for awhile after crossing to rest, and soon after started at a quick pace, by the Hernando Road, toward Memphis. At 3 o'clock they dashed through our picket lines on the same road, and, after a brisk skirmish, in which a few were killed and wounded, a portion of the force entered the city. The expedition was under the command of Major-Gen. FORREST in person.

On Saturday night, our informant stated, special orders were issued to several regiments to the effect that any man found dismounting or leaving the ranks while in Memphis would be shot, and horse-stealing and other depredations were prohibited under the same penalty. This order, it is believed, was to prevent straggling and desertion.

About half of the force entered the city, the other half remaining outside the lines, to prevent retreat from being cut off. The Second Missouri, Sixteenth Tennessee and Eighteenth Mississippi were of the force entering the city. Arriving at Beal-street, the rebels divided into several squads and struck for the Gayoso House, Hospitals, Irving Block and Gen. WASHBURN'S headquarters, on Union-street. The latter was first visited by a force of about two hundred, under Lieut.-Col. JESSE FORREST, who entered and found it deserted, the General and his staff having but a moment before escaped. They received warning from Col. STARR, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, of the approach of the rebels. He had been at the front, and dashed in ahead. The General sought refuge in the fort, and escaped. Lieut.-Col. FORREST remained in headquarters some fifteen minutes and brought forth Gen. WASHBURN'S overcoat and some papers, after which he started for the Gayoso House with his force. They drove right into the office of the hotel, until it was crowded to excess with horses and men, and inquired for Gen. HURLBUT, whom they wished delivered up.

The clerk, who was behind the counter, informed them that he was not in the hotel. The rebels called him a d—d liar, and said they knew better, and demanded the number of his room. It was given, and the rebels dismounted, and leaving their horses standing in the office, ascended to the upper floors, and battered in two-thirds of the doors through the house in the search. The General, however, fortunately, perhaps, was at the residence of Col. EDDY, on Shelby-street, whither he had gone the night before. Capt. COOK, of his staff, was in the hotel and escaped capture after a sharp encounter with three rebels, who entered his room to take him prisoner. Further than breaking in doors, the rebels committed no depredations in the rooms. The furniture was not molested. Considerable money and jewelry, as well as clothing, were taken from boarders' rooms. Some of the boarders were taken prisoners, but subsequently released.

Lieut. HARRINGTON, of the Third United States Artillery, was in the office when the rebels first appeared. They made him a prisoner, and placed him behind the counter with Mr. BERTHOLD, the clerk, when a bullet coming through the window from the street pierced his head, killing him instantly. His person was immediately plundered. The Quartermaster of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry is said to have been killed. A private was shot at the door. Private ALEX. MCCOWAN, of the Eighth Iowa, who was on guard, was taken prisoner.

A party of twenty or thirty rebels, while this was going on at the hotel, amused themselves by attacking the house of fire engine No. 5, nearly opposite. CHARLES REACH and ED. BOSWELL were on duty there. The former was killed, and the latter escaped. Two negroes were killed on the bluff, at the foot of Monroe-street. Another force of rebels stopped at the Union House, corner of Beall and Second streets, and were about to sack it, when an old lady from Mississippi, stopping at the house, who was acquainted with some of the rebel officers, appeared, and persuaded them to desist.

They then started for the *Bulletin* office and staving the lock at Irving Block, they called upon the prisoners within to break loose, as they had an opportunity of escaping, and then fired upon the guards in the yard. The latter rushed up through the prison, appeared at the upper windows, and simultaneously with a portion of the Eighth Iowa, who appeared at the corner of Court-street, opened a sharp fire upon the rebels, who skedaddled with the loss of one or two wounded. But for the timely arrival of the Eighth Iowa, who seemed to be everywhere, doing excellent service at the right time, the prisoners at Irving Block might have been released, and the *Bulletin* office sacked.

While these and other proceedings were going on, the militia were hastily collected, under Gen. DUSTAN, and rendered valuable services at various points. They have shown that they can be depended upon in time of need. Volunteers were also busily engaged, and harassed the enemy continually. At 6 o'clock A. M., the rebels, finding the city getting too hot for them, suddenly retreated back into the country, going through Beall-street, having remained two hours in the city, and accomplished nothing more than the capture of about two hundred citizens and straggling soldiers, and one hundred horses and mules.

The rebel prisoner above referred to also informed us that the Kentucky brigade detailed to leave Oxford with the expedition, deserted entirely on the route. Their term of service expired on the 1st of August, and they were unwilling to do any more fighting. They returned to their homes. He stated that Gen. A. J. SMITH'S force was at Abbeville, and they eluded him by taking a course as above. He does not know the object of the expedition. The capture of Gens. WASHBURN and HURLBUT, no doubt, was the main object. At plundering stores, perhaps, they were too busily engaged.

A force of considerable strength was sent in pursuit, and an engagement took place near the lines, in which Col. STARR, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, was seriously wounded in the thigh, and Col. HENDRICKS in the head. They were brought in. JOHN FALLER and E. CUSHMAN, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, were slightly wounded.

The rebels again retreated, and, at last accounts, were across Noncannah, our forces in hot pursuit. It is thought they cannot escape capture.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Colored Recruiting Squads—Unnaturalized Foreigners—Anti-Draft Clubs—Burbridge's Aim and Appeal—Great Suffering—High Prices, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

Negro recruiting bands, with music and flying colors, are said to be quite successful in Shelby and other slave counties. This accords with Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS' published order June 13, that "as early as possible Kentucky colored troops will be used and distributed by Gen. CHETLAIN (now Gen. BURBRIDGE) for recruiting purposes."

Some well-to-do unnaturalized foreigners, claiming the protection of foreign Powers, but resident in Kentucky and protected by Kentucky for years, fear they may be assigned to local police duty, or else required to leave. These would-be-forever privileged characters, in Copperhead style, grumble at the possibility of the least personal responsibility, and threaten to leave in advance. Kentucky may well let go where they belong those comparatively few foreign-born who, at this most critical period, would render her no return for her gratuitous and beneficent protection of them before and during this war. Even a few who have here filed their declarations of intention try to get exemption, escape enrollment, or to impose themselves high-priced substitutes not liable to draft.

Many clubs have entered into "joint obligations, guaranteeing each member against the draft—binding each member, under pain of suit if delinquent, to pay in equal proportion whatever sum or sums be necessary to procure one or more substitutes to fill the places of the one or more members drafted." Some lawyers moot whether such club obligations are legally binding—may not be in conflict with public policy—make-shifts to shirk from the performance of a public duty. Some members are procuring and paying for three years' substitutes for themselves in advance, and therefore consider themselves entitled to release from their club agreements. But some other members, feeling unwilling or unable to do likewise, refuse to release. Interesting lawsuits may result, or the clubs be broken up, and some drafted members compelled to go from inability to pay for substitutes. Brokers, to-day, charge $700.

Gen. BURBRIDGE aims to let alone mere political opponents of the Administration, and punish only the principal convicted conspirators designing to produce a counter armed revolution, for the triumph of the rebellion and its infamous and ruinous principles. These may call themselves "Conservative Unionists," but he has the papers on them. He appeals to all loyal Kentuckians to unite with him in crushing out treason, by ferreting out and punishing traitors, and thus breaking up all military organizations and close corporations, looking in any way to resistance to national authority.

Gen. B. requires doubtful applicants for trade permits to swear that they "have not, by word or action, given the slightest aid and comfort to this rebellion; and that, by conversation and action, they will do all they can to discountenance and overthrow the rebellion, and will use all their influence to restore the authority of the Government of the United States over the States now in rebellion.

The War Department's order against fraudulent takers and wrongful givers of the amnesty oath, in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, deserves prompt and strict enforcement

Some under oath "banished" from Kentucky to Canada and across the Ohio for the war, are back already. About ninety rebel deserters and sixty disloyalists from Chattanooga, this week, were sworn and sent north of the Ohio for the war.

Gen. CARRINGTON has declared virtual martial law along the Indiana border. All on either side will soon be prohibited from crossing the Ohio by ferry or otherwise without military permits.

Flocks of begging refugee women, of all ages, many with crying babies, frequent the border cities' streets and market-houses, highways and byways. Their looks and tales are most pitiful. They offer to do any sort of domestic drudgery for board and clothing. Post commandants are ordered to put them in the way of honest employment as much as possible.

It costs something now to dress well. For instance, a fine overcoat, $100; medium overcoat, $75; fine dress coat, $60 to $75; fine business coat, $57; fine velvet vest, $20 to $30; fine pants, $20 to $30; good shirt, $5; cotton drawers, $2 to $2 50; good British cotton socks, $1.

PONTIAC.

More for the Tortugas—Sherman's Needs—Sweeping Rebel Conscription.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864.

I learn that the head of the Fire Department and the late Colonel of the Fifteenth Kentucky were banished with Judge BULLITT to the Tortugas, and that the head of the Water Department, the City and County Jailer, Dr. J. R. BUCHANAN (Peace Democratic Delegate at Large to Chicago, and Chairman of the Peace Democratic Central Committee,) J. W. LEATHERS, (another leading Peace Democrat,) and at least one of our wealthiest merchants, will likely share the same fate. None are thus punished for their partisan and factious opposition to the Administration, but for proven implication in an ascertained conspiracy to resist and overthrow the United States Government by force and arms.

Persons from the front say Gen. SHERMAN wants 50,000 more men to finish his job. "The universal draft" will help him. Cincinnatians are advertising for substitutes at $600 to $1,100 apiece.

Over 1,500 men are at work on our fortifications. Nightly impressments from doggeries and brothels help along the work.

"Confederate Col. A. R. JOHNSON, commanding Department Southern Kentucky," is conscripting every available body within his reach between 17 and 45. Refugees from his "department" are flocking into Evansville, Cairo and Louisville.

PONTIAC.

The Quakers on the Draft—Further Views on the Subject.

The *Foreign Review* contains the following loyal remarks upon the draft:

"If friends had been called upon to draw up an exemption law, it is possible they might have made it more satisfactory to themselves. They would probably prefer not being enrolled at all; yet, as the law stands, it may be regarded as simply a mode by which a certain proportion of non-combatants may be selected for peaceful duties, just as a similar proportion of other people is chosen to bear arms. Friends are enrolled as citizens, and they are not drawn for war purposes, except so far as an indiscriminate care of the sick and wounded in military hospitals may be considered as such, and on this subject our opinions have not been withheld. Whatever views may be entertained on this point, there can be no difference of opinion in respect to the propriety of aiding in the care of the freed people.

But the principle of the question at issue does not depend upon the character of the services to which non-combatants are to be assigned. That question is, whether Friends, being released from military service, and having their claim to religious liberty and the rights of conscience fully and absolutely acknowledged by the Government, are required by their religious principles to refuse the performance of every service belonging to good citizens, under the apprehension that such performance would be an unjustifiable purchase of a religious liberty, with which Governments have no right to interfere. As well might our early Friends have refused to take the affirmation prescribed by Parliament in lieu of an oath. Oaths and bearing arms are equally prohibited in the New Testament; so that Governments have no more right to impose oath-taking than they have to require military service; and if those whose scruples against fighting procure them exemption from it, are not justifiable in yielding to the call of Government for some other service, it is clear, by parity of reason, that an affirmation cannot be taken in lieu of an oath by those who believe that swearing is not allowed under the Gospel dispensation.

Never since the Society of Friends came into existence has there been a greater necessity than at the present time for observing faithfully its testimony against bearing arms, and avoiding, as far as possible, any implication in military matters; but, in the language of a correspondent, 'It is the least of our business to study to invent crosses and sacrifices in religion.'

Friends have always believed it right to apply to Governments for relief from oppressive laws and practices; they have not sought to be martyrs, but have always gratefully accepted and acknowledged the just action of rulers and legislators in their behalf, and no mere technicality of language should induce them to refuse compliance with beneficent provisions of law on the one hand, and the just claims of their country on the other."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Postal Matters—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

The effect of the recent act of Congress, cutting off the territories from many of their accustomed postal privileges, still rangles in the breasts of the people. Tons of postal matter must be now accumulating in the St. Joseph Post-office, which has been paid for by the subscribers living in the mountains, and which they are hereby robbed of, as it is probable the books, magazines, papers, &c., lodged at said office, will never reach their destination. Something ought to be done by the Government for the benefit of these communities—the matter ought to be forwarded per some kind of Government train—for it is not right that the contract to carry the mail should be so suddenly broken in the middle of the year, and to the injury of one party exclusively.

A number of persons here are contemplating the holding of a meeting to fix the prices they design to give for produce, in opposition to the convention already called and to be held next week to consider the propriety of adopting a scale of prices on a gold basis and at high figures, receiving greenbacks according to their New-York value. At the head of the one move is the *Vedette*, and of the other the *Deseret News*. The community is considerably agitated upon the subject, and I think there is no doubt that high prices of produce will rule for some time in this region. The fruit-raisers a short time ago held their "convention" and adopted a scale of prices on a "gold basis," of which the following is a sample: Apples from $4 to $10 per bushel; peaches, $1 50 to $5 per bushel; apricots, 5 to 25 cents per dozen; plums, 30 to 50 cents per quart; grapes, 75 cents per pound. These are gold figures, mind you. Apples at $20 per bushel, greenbacks, are not within reach of common folks.

A rumor came into the city to-day that the small-pox had been discovered forty miles east, and as a consequence considerable excitement exists in the city.

The present season promises to be very dry. The wheat crop has been pretty well secured, and there is a good yield—above the average. But the late crops in some places will be poor. The wholesale price of wheat is six dollars per bushel.

Theatricals are going on bravely, under the attraction of Mr. GEORGE PAUNCEFORT and Mrs. FLORENCE BELL. "Black-Eyed Susan," "Used Up," "The Little Treasure," and last, but not least, "Hamlet," is announced.

The emigration from the East is now flowing through the city, mostly going westward, some northward, scarcely any staying in Utah, notwithstanding the noise which has been made about the mines of the Territory. Prices are so high here, and immediate gain so uncertain, that most of the travelers prefer to move on.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

In order that justice may be done to the citizens in regard to the ensuing draft, the undersigned are exerting themselves, and ask the coöperation of all the residents, to secure the correction of the enrollment lists, by striking off the names of all persons who are exempt by law.

The following classes of persons are exempt:

1. Those who are physically disabled. 2. Aliens. 3. Those who have served two years in the army or navy during the present rebellion. 4. Those who are over 45 and under 20 years of age.

Let all such persons appear promptly at the office of the Provost-Marshal, No. 1,303 Broadway.

The undersigned have been invited by the Marshal to be present to aid their fellow-citizens in correcting the enrollment. If all who are not liable, will come forward and have their names erased, it will reduce the number of men required from this district, to such an extent as will probably save the district from a draft. We will be in attendance daily, at the Marshal's office, from 3 o'clock until 6:30 o'clock P. M., to aid all who will discharge this duty which they owe to themselves and to others.

Correcting the enrollment now will save days of time and much trouble to those who may be drafted and not liable.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Alderman Eighteenth Ward.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman Twentieth Ward.
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
Councilman Twenty-first Ward.

P. S.—Persons who have been exempt by having had the rolls corrected, and their names erased therefrom on former occasions, are included in the present enrollment. They should again present themselves to the Marshal, in order to have their names erased from the present list.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PROGRAMME AUG. 27, 1864.

PART I.

Park March.

1. Overture, "Son and Stranger"..........Mendelssohn
2. Aria from "Czaar and Zimmerman"........Lortzing
3. Grand selection from "Faust"...............Gounod

PART II.

4. Fest March and Chorus from "Der Tannhauser"..........Wagner
5. Romanza, "Die Rose"..........L. Spohr
6. Overture to "Preciosa"..........Weber
7. Grand selection from "Moses"..........Rossini

PART III.

8. Lucia March..........Donizetti
9. "El Bacio" Waltz..........Arditi
10. Song—"When the Swallows Homeward Fly"....Abt
11. Amelia Polka..........Thomas

National Pot-Pourri.

An Aggravated Case of Highway Robbery.

A CITIZEN ROBBED OF $588.

Two young men, who give their names as JOHN HALEY and THOMAS LAWLER, were arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of having committed a felonious assault and robbery. The complainant in the case is Mr. PETER CULLUM, of No. 123 West Nineteenth-street, who testified that about 2 o'clock yesterday morning he was passing through Canal-street, and when in the vicinity of Greenwich-street he was suddenly assaulted by three men, one of whom seized him by the throat and choked him until he was unable to stand. While CULLUM was lying partially insensible on the sidewalk, the prisoner, LAWLER, thrust his hand into his victim's pocket and stole therefrom the sum of $588 in bills, with which he made his escape. Officer PAUL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, hearing shouts of "watch" and "murder," was promptly on the spot, and just in time to see three men running swiftly through Greenwich-street. He gave chase, and after going about a dozen blocks, finally succeeded in taking HALEY and LAWLER into custody. The other thief, whose name is unknown, made his escape. The prisoners, when taken to the Police Court, were fully identified, both by CULLUM and the policeman. Upon examination, they plead innocence, as usual, and both stated they were painters by occupation, and resided in Brooklyn. Justice LEDWITH committed them for trial, in default of $1,500 bail each. No portion of the money has been recovered.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Turf Record.

RACING AT MONTREAL, CANADA.

The Fall meeting took place at St. Hyacinthe on Wednesday, Aug. 24—the rain of the previous day compelling its postponement. Five races were included in the programme, the attendance was large, and the results most exciting. We append the summaries of the results of each event. The track was heavy and sticky, hence the time made was not good.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was for "the Charger's" stakes of $10, with $100 added, one mile and a half dash, carrying eleven stone, and to be ridden by officers.

Capt. C. Eliot, Gr. Gds., entered ch. G. Garryowen, aged.......... 1
Mr. Smith, 30th Reg., entered b. m. Mon Etoile, aged.......... 2
Lient.-Col. De Horsey, Gr. Gds., entered b. g. Hassan, aged.......... 3
Capt. Thynne, Gr. Gds., entered b. g. Greenback dr
Time—3:21¼.

It will be remembered that the winner was the horse who cut so conspicuous a figure in the hurdle race at Saratoga, and won it.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was the "Province Bred Handicap" of $20, half forfeit, with $150 added, one mile and a half.

Capt. C. Crichton, Gr. Gds., entered ch. g. Charley Riley, aged, 10 st. 7 lbs.......... 1
Mr. Tom Alloway entered ch. f. Bella, 5 years, 8 st. 12 lbs.......... 2
Mr. Reynolds, M. T., entered b. g. Palermo, 6 years, 9 st. 10 lbs.......... 3
Mr. Kirwin entered b. g. Forty-five Dollars (late Cocktail,) aged, 9 st.......... 4
Mr. Dennis Ready entered ch. g. Miss Shanley, 3 years, 7 st. 9 lbs.......... 5
Time, 3:17½.

The winner of this race was the second to Garryowen in the hurdle race at Saratoga.

THIRD RACE.

The third race was the Montreal handicap of $25, half forfeit, with $200 added, two miles, for horses *bona fide* the property of residents of Canada, gentlemen riders.

Mr. Knox, Twenty-fifth Regiment, entered br h Sunshine, 5 years, 10 st. 10 lbs.......... 1
Mr. Dennis Ready entered b. c. Zig-Zag, 4 years, 9 st. 10 lbs.......... 2
Capt. Farwell, M. T., entered ch. m. Nannie Craddock, 6 years, 11 st.......... 3
Mr. Kirwin entered b. g. M. D., aged 10 st. 10 lbs. dr
Capt. Parker, Seventeenth Regiment, entered b. g. Libel, (late Jack Horner,) 5 years, 10 st. 8 lbs... dr
Time, 4:05¼.

FOURTH RACE.

The fourth race was for the Montreal cup, value $250, added to a sweepstakes of $20 each, open to all horses, two mile heats, Montreal turf club weights; half money for a walk over.

Mr. Dennis Ready entered br. f. Patti, 3 years old 1
M. B. Be Neverville entered ch. h. Reporter, 6 years old.......... 2
Mr. Dackus entered br. m. Annie, 4 years old ... 3
Mr. Knox, Twenty-fifth Regiment, entered br. h. Sunshine, 5 years old..........dr.
Time, 3:56—3:53¼.

Patti was the winner of the selling stakes at Saratoga, and was bought by her present Canadian owner immediately after the race at auction for $610. She has thus in her first attempt in new hands realized her purchase money, when the relative difference in our currency and Canadian money is taken into consideration.

FIFTH RACE.

The fifth race was for the Corinthian cup, value $250, added to a sweepstakes of $20 each, one mile and a half, carrying 10 st. 7 lbs.; English and American bred horses to carry 7 lbs. extra, to be ridden by officers.

Capt. Farwell, M. T., entered ch. m. Nannie Craddock, 6 years old.......... 1
Capt. Parker, Seventeenth Regiment, entered Libel, 5 years old.......... 2
M. Smith, Thirteenth Regiment, entered b. m. Mon Etoile, aged.......... 3
Mr. Reynolds, M. T., b. g. Palermo, 6 years old . dr.
Time, 3:06¾.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THREE DEATHS FROM FALLS.—JOHN GEAR, resident at No. 15 Chrystie-street, accidentally fell from a third story window, and was so seriously injured that he died yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital....JOANNA WHITTLE, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, residing at No. 140 Cherry-street, while leaning out of a second story window at a late hour on Thursday night, slipped and fell to the pavement. The injuries she received by the fall were so serious that she died soon after....JOSEPH FAHENTBACHER, while employed on the new building, No. 65 Suffolk-street, missed his footing and was precipitated from the third story to the pavement. His skull was fractured by the fall, and he was otherwise so much injured that he died in a few hours after. Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 33 years, and resided at No. 63 Attorney-street.

FATAL RESULT OF THE LATE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT—DEATH OF THE POLICEMAN.—Officer O'BRIEN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, died on Thursday evening, at St. Luke's Hospital, from the effects of a gun-shot wound received on Sunday last, by a man named JOHN RILEY, in Eighth-avenue, near Forty-first-street,—an account of which was published in the TIMES of Monday last. An inquest will be held on the body this morning. RILEY made his escape immediately after having shot the officer, and he has not yet been arrested. He is a fugitive from justice, having made his escape from the court, after having been indicted as a ringleader in the riots of July, 1863. Officer O'BRIEN is well known throughout the Nineteenth Precinct, and his death will be lamented by a large circle of friends.

CONCERT AT CLIFTON.—The inhabitants of Clifton, Staten Island, contemplate erecting an orphan asylum, to be attached to the St. Mary's Church, in that village. In aid of the funds for the purpose, it is proposed to give a grand concert. The entertainment takes place in the church on Saturday evening, the 27th inst., and promises to be no ordinary affair. SUSINI the basso, MUZIO and several artists connected with the Academy of Music, have proffered their services for the occasion. But, besides these artists, it is understood that a lady moving in the highest circles, who is a talented vocalist, will also take part in the concert.

TWO PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—JOHN WRIGHT, a colored man, employed on the barge *Sampson*, lying at pier No. 15 East River, fell overboard and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.....JOHN QUINN, a boy aged nine years, while attempting to step from a raft to the pier at the foot of West Twelfth-street, missed his footing, fell into the water, and was drowned. The body was recovered, and taken to the residence of his parents, No. 93 Tenth-avenue, where an inquest was held.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN WRIGHT, colored, aged 40 years, a native of New-Jersey, while at work on the barge *Samson*, lying at Pier No. 15 East River, lost his balance, fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. He leaves a wife and two children residing at No. 58 Leonard-street.

PROVOST-MARSHALS NOT LIABLE TO DRAFT.—The case of Capt. H. J. MILLS, Provost-Marshal of the Fifth District, who was drafted some time since in the Fourth District, having been referred to Provost-Marshal-General FRY, that official directed Capt. BROWN to discharge Capt. MILLS from all liability under the late draft, which finally settles the question.—*Newark Advertiser, Aug. 23.*

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000 Am. Gold......	253⅝	200 M. S. & N. I. R....	85¾
10,000 do.........s3	253⅝	200 do.........b3	85⅝
5,000 do.........s3	253¼	100 Ill. Cen. R......	128⅝
5,000 O. & M. Cer b10	48⅜	400 C. & N. W......s3	54
100 Erie Railway.....	109⅝	100 Mariposa M. Co. b5	41⅛
100 Reading R........	133⅞	200 do...........	41⅞

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

FAMILIES WHO WISH TO ECONOMIZE should ask their grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE; price 30 cents per pound. Be sure and ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

EMPTY SCHNAPPS BOTTLES WANTED—For which the highest price will be paid. Apply at the depot, No. 18 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH.

PRAISE and SOZODONT—Greatest luxury of modern times—beautifies and preserves the teeth. The repulsive breath is rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or in business will now be no longer noticed.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—Mr. and Mrs. J. Atkinson, J. Rieb, B. Bope, Capt. Bonnetard, A. Judah, Geo. Allison, Mrs. W. R. Launderry, 2 children and servant, Mrs. J. H. Young, E. C. Kemy, Mrs Kemp, 5 children and servant; Mrs. M. A. Boyd, Bertha Wolf, Miss Fannie Hill, Miss Rawson, J. Roberts, M. J. Clean, Rev. H. Cheesbrough, E. Decker, J. W. Wilson, James Fairlie, E. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Grobet and 2 infants, Mrs. J. B. Smith and daughter, Mrs. J. Sache, George McCartney, H. Jones, E. Ambrister, J. M. Mathews, T. E. Taylor, R. Sweeting and son, M. Flaig, A. C. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Roker, Geo. Adderly, E. Adderly, T. W. Pemberton, R. J. Brown, H. R. Saunders and son, J. Graham, G. O. Freeman, Mr. Fieldhouse, Mr. Hodgson, and 21 deck passengers—total, 80.

In U. S. steam transport Mississippi, from New-Orleans—Dr. J. C. Lee, Capt. Holabird, Capt. J. A. Davis, T. M. Cook, J. L. Roberts, J. Sadler, J. Besling, Capts. Adams, Craft, Dunton and Blivins, Maj. Burns, George E. Whitfield and lady, Mrs. Pillon, A. F. Dow and lady, Mary Smith, Mary Nash and child, Rev. Mr. Bliss, Rev. Mr. Gainge, Capt. Dillingham, U. S. N., Mrs. Hendricks and child, L. A. Leonard, Frank Rowell, V. A. Flynn, Mrs. Wilson, Misses Wilson, and 175 sick and wounded soldiers.

I[illegible] bark Yum[illegible] f[illegible] Sa[illegible]—Mrs. A. M. Colcord, Messrs. P. York, L. S

MINIATURE [illegible]—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 22 | Sun sets.... 6 41 | Moon [illegible].. 1 09
[illegible] WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 08 | [illegible] | Hell Gate.... 6 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Golden Rule, Babcock, San Juan, Nic., M. O. Roberts; Britannia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; Hansa, (Russ.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; New-Jersey, Hoxie, Philadelphia; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Hudson, Pratt, London, E. E. Morgan & Son.

Barks Maria, Bensley, Buenos Ayres, master; Mercure, (Br.,) Robbins, Belfast, Howland & Frothingham; Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Philena, Dawson, Picton; Margherita, (Ital.,) Demarchi, Liverpool, Baetjer & De Vertu; Emily & Ada, (Br.,) Johnson, Belize, Hon. Josiah Jex.

Brigs Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, A. Smithers & Co.; Plymouth, (Br.,) Pool, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) Shaw, Laguayra, Boyd & Hincken; Saxon, (Br.,) Green, St. John, N. F., M. E. Greene & Curry; C. W. Ring, McLean, Cow Bay, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Martha, (Br.,) Patton, Cork, D. Starr; Dawn of Day, (Br.,) Holmes, Cardenas, Vining & Trujillo; Zephyr, (Swed.,) Kindahl, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Northern Light, (Br.,) Anderson, Havana, T. A. R. Webster.

Schooners Enoch Moore, Allen, St. Domingo City, Palanca & Escalante; S. W. Ponter, Phillips, Philadelphia; Virginia, Beers, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Carroll, Sprague, Machias, Simpson & Clapp; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; S. Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Elizabeth D. Hart, Low, Port Royal, Murray & Nephew; Julius Webb, Ackley, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Elm City, Ellis, Gloucester; Saladin, (Br.,) Marsh, Gonaives, D. R. De Wolff; Olive Branch, Reed, Calais, Me., J. Boynton's Sons; O. Hayward, Barbon, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Mary Atwater, Warner, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Barge Samson, Dunning, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Mississippi, Kennedy, New-Orleans 18th inst., and the bar 19th, with sick and wounded soldiers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. On the 18th, passed steamship Yazoo, bound up the river.

U. S. steam transport United States, Share, New-Orleans, via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 24th, off Cape Henry, passed steamship Constitution.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, Nassau Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 24, lat. 33 20, lon. 75 35, spoke brig Maria Luise, of Hamburg, from Jamaica for Queenstown.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, Fortress Monroe 23 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, City Point 2 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Shearin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Greene, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer George H. Stout, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Bark Yumuri, Perry, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Carira, Tuzo, Trinidad 20 ds., with sugar to McColl & Frith.

Brig S. B. Small, Small, Carthagena 19 ds., with hides and fustic to McLean & Lintz.

Brig Ella Reed, (Br.,) Jarman, Santa Cruz, Cuba, 19 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Harp, Arey, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Florence, (Br.,) Exerman, St. Kitts 20 ds., with salt to Jenes & Lough. The brig Agnes, for Philadelphia, sailed 4 ds. previously.

Schr. Orator, Gibbs, Port Ewen, for Bristol. On the 22d inst., off Spuyten Duyvel Creek, during a squall, split mainsail.

Schr. Hope, (Br.,) Carroll, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. P. S. Lindsey, Emery, Saco, via New-Haven, 7 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Only Son, Johnson, Gardner 9 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Bay State, Messervey, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Henrietta, Gaylor, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Merritt, Greenport.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, Stamburg for Neponsett.

Schr. Banner, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. Goddess, Gildersleeve, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. Ann, Cousins, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Evaline, Ross, Coe, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. San Juan, Coe, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Henrietta, Miner, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. B. Arcularius, Jackson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Blivvard, Hartford.

Schr. J. Tinker, McDonald, Greenwich.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Kelly, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Doane, Elizabethport, for Newport.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Aug. 26—Steamers Parthenia, Premise, Frances, Haze, Cambria.

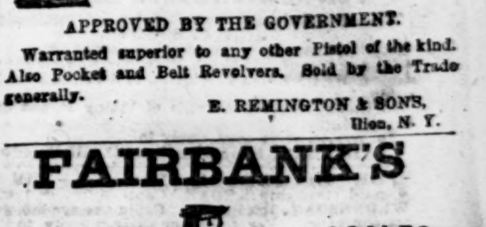
Barks Helen Augusta, Mengonin, S. D. Ryerson, Sarah Attee, Reina de Sud.

Brigs Dare, Milo, Estefana, Rosa Abbott, Anecitti, Carl Emil.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 26—Arr. brigs Belle, Algea Bay; Charlena, Cardenas; Isabel Beurman, Philadelphia; Relief, Rondout; Lorano, Philadelphia; Lyra, do.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26—Arr. brigs Lotus, Black River, Jam.; Titania, Fortress Monroe; Geo. Banks, Boston.



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